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The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

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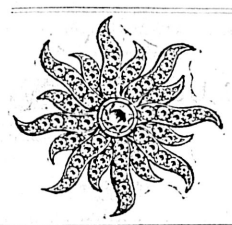
VOL. LXXIX.---NO. 147 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY JUNE 7 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

DIAMONDS..... And Fine Jewelry



We have now in stock some very beautiful Diamond Crescent and Star Pendants, Brooches and Hair Ornaments, also a very large stock of Unset Stones from which we can make anything required at the most reasonable prices.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.
THE JEWELLERS,
47 Government St.

DEWAR'S

We are now able to fill
all orders for the above.
Shipment has arrived.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

JOLLY GOOD LARK

Defeating water works by-law. Now they CAN'T expect us to drink water.

The Chicago corner in wheat is broken—to meet it we make a cut in flour for this week.

Hungarian Hudson's Bay . . . $1.80
Hungarian Alberta 1.65
Snow Flake 1.50
Car Load of Fruit Jars, Overdue

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Just Arrived
Fine Line Of..... BICYCLE SUITS
—AT—
ARTHUR HOLMES' 78 Yates St., Cor. Broad, VICTORIA

Klondike Outfitting.....
WILSON RROS.
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Or a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's

Thirty Years' Experience

Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,
VICTORIA, B.C. 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

DYEA---ALASKA...
Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., *Dyea, Alaska.*
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in
Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
—AT—
E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
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Temple Building - Victoria
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General Shipping and Insurance Agents

Commission Merchants. Forwarders and Warehousemen. Lumber Merchants and Tug Boat Agents. Orders executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise. Charters effected.

Goods and Merchandise of every description insured against loss by fire. Marine risks covered . . . . . .

Life, Accident and Boiler Insurance in the best offices. Klondike Risks accepted. Miners' Outfits Insured . . . . . .

Loans and Mortgages negotiated. Estates managed and Rents collected. Debentures bought and sold.

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Compressed Klondike Horse Feed

Patent applied for. This feed consists of Cut Hay, Crushed Oats and Corn, thoroughly mixed in proper proportion and compressed into bales measuring 14x18x18, and weighing 100 pounds. Indispensable for use on the Trails. Call and inspect. Manufactured only by.....

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Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

...UNRESERVED AUCTION...
At Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81, Douglas St., near Yates, on
Wednesday, June 8, at 2 P.M.
FURNITURE and PIANO
Rattan Tables and Chairs, Upholstered Chairs, Lounge, Bed Sets, Mattrasses, Wanzer Sewing Machine, Extension Table and Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Curtains, 2 Baby Buggies, etc.
WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ICE CREAM
HENRY CLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 139 FORT STREET

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.
Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 488.

WALL PAPER—To suit the Queen's taste, and the poor man's pocket-book. In beautiful designs at 117 Fort street. m24

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. ja27

DO YOU want first class hay, come and see ours. Milk, goat, truck and lumber wagon for sale. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street. m27

AWAITING AN INVASION

Spanish Authorities Consider Cuban Defences Much Improved Since War Began.

Confidence in Ability to Resist Attack but Supply of Food Becoming Very Short.

Insurgents Enrolling as Volunteers in Spain's Service—Autonomists Unfit to Govern.

Havana, June 6.—(Via Vera Cruz, Mexico.)—Havana and the rest of the island of Cuba so far as heard from are officially pronounced quiet. Preparations for defence are being rushed night and day, and work is going on without ceasing on the fortifications all over the island. The Spanish officials here claim that if 50,000 men were needed to attack Havana when the war broke out, at least 100,000 men will be required now in view of the new and strengthened fortifications and also because of the so-called "cultivation zone" has been extended to Rincon, Calabara and Jucal, which are inside of the line of defences now. In spite of this outwardly cheerful aspect of affairs bitterly anxious feelings exist. People go so far as to charge Senor Moret, the former minister of the colonies of Spain, of being a traitor and having "sold Cuba to the United States." This causes discontent to prevail and if the Spanish fleet does not arrive before food becomes really scarce rioting may be reported. There are hardly any business transactions and the city looks very lonesome, there are so few people on the streets. The families remain at home, excepting when the sound of a gun from one of the forts, when people rush to the windows and into the streets to see if the American fleet is approaching. The Spanish comment continually upon the tactics of the American fleet and naturally they are very severe in their criticisms, for they do not understand the method of warfare adopted. Many of them go so far as to say the United States is not prepared for war, that no plans have been decided upon and that the authorities at Washington are not serious in the steps taken. Indeed the Spanish military and naval authorities are beginning to nurse themselves into the belief that the naval and military power of the United States has been exaggerated by the newspapers, and they are deluding themselves with the idea that Spain is showing herself able to fight the United States.

Advices from Caibaren and other towns show that a scarcity of provisions exists. Were it not that the city is blockaded people would hardly believe that war was in progress, at least so far as the western provinces of Cuba are concerned. The inactivity of the insurgents in view of the concentration of Spanish troops in the coast towns, cannot be accounted for by the Spanish authorities. The main point of interest at present is as to when and where the American troops will effect a landing in Cuba though the Spanish pronounce themselves confident of being able to repel any invasion. Eggs, cornmeal and flour are becoming more scarce in Havana, and the prices of all articles of food are doubling. Though very many families have left Havana and a large number of houses are to let now, you find fifteen or twenty persons living in a single room. Nearly all the houses about the bay and along the sea shore from La Punta to San Lazaro and the suburbs and Vedaro Carmelo are unoccupied, their former occupants being in fear of bombardment.

At Esperanza a rich coal mine has been discovered. It is to be immediately worked for naval purposes. There is still considerable coal in Havana. The gas company is using little coal at present, as only absolutely necessary lights are used. All the stores and business houses are without gas light, and the state of semi-darkness into which the streets are thrown gives Havana a weird appearance at night.

The number of unemployed increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without work. The commercial houses have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent. as a rule and many of them are not paying wages at all, but are giving clean clothing and food to their employees as the price of labor, which has led to many abuses. The volunteers are doing duty day and night. Thousands of additional volunteers have been enrolled in different parts of the island and the Spaniards say they could get as many more if they had arms to distribute them. The former insurgent leader, Masso, is busily engaged in completing the formation of the battalion of his brigade of volunteers. They are nearly all natives. Two battalions of negroes are also being enlisted.

The Spanish officials have discovered in the house of an English nurse Sister Mary, who attended the sick and wounded survivors of the battleship Maine, in the hospital, a considerable quantity of American relief supplies. Because she did not notify the authorities of the existence of these provisions Sister Mary has been ordered by the military governor to leave Havana for England the first opportunity.

Only unofficial news has been received from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, but it is known that all the efforts of the colonial government to prevail upon the insurgents to come to terms have failed. As everybody expected, the autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. Capt. Blanco is compelled to do most of the work for them. Autonomy therefore is nothing more than a mockery and the captain-general has the reins of government entirely in his own hands.

The rainy season has not yet commenced and the health of the Spanish soldiers, it is said, has greatly improved.

A LANDING IN CUBA.

United States Troops with Heavy Siege Guns Obtain a Footing Near Santiago.

New York, June 6.—The ticker service at 2:05 this afternoon sent out the following:

"Mole, St. Nicholas, June 6.—The cruiser St. Louis arrived here this morning with despatches for Washington. She brought news that troops were successfully landed west of Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. The troops were one battalion of engineers, three batteries of artillery, three regiments of infantry and heavy siege guns, which were easily disembarked by the use of pontoons.

FLEW THE WRONG FLAG.

British Authorities Arrest a Revolutionary Leader for Violation of Navigation Laws.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 6—10:40 a. m.—The American steamer Saginaw of the Clyde line has just arrived here. She touched at Inagua, where it was learned that Senor Jimons, the leader of the revolutionary expedition which recently landed in Santa Domingo from Hayti, on his arrival there from Monte Cristo, Santa Domingo, was arrested by the British authorities for violation of the navigation laws in flying a Clyde line flag though the vessel in which the expedition sailed had been sold by the Clyde line company six months before. Chris. Roberts, the pilot of the expedition, made a complaint on the above grounds, and the American consul also prosecuted, Senor Jimons alleging that the expedition was illegal inasmuch as the Fanita's papers were ostensibly for service in Cuban waters.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

The Officer Who Braved the Santiago Torpedoes May Have Such Advancement as He Requests.

Washington, June 6.—The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, is under consideration by the navy department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of naval construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be more acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to congress. The present indication is that Hobson will be taken out of the staff and made a line officer, as this ensures not only an increase of pay but an opportunity to rise to the more conspicuous line position of admiral. At present Hobson is an assistant constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

MINISTERS IN POLITICS.

Discussed in the Conference and Recognized as a Good Joke.

Montreal, June 6.—(Special.)—A resolution to prohibit Methodist ministers becoming candidates for parliament came up at the conference here. It had been referred to the committee on memorials, which had rejected it. Rev. Dr. Jackson moved the adoption of the resolution. He said the Methodist church should be free from politics and if a minister feels inclined "by God" to enter public life he should first cut himself off from the ministry as Dr. Ryerson did.

F. McDonald Oxley said it would be a pity to lay any such restriction on ministers.

Rev. G. A. Bell said he had seen decrepit senators wheeled into the chamber at Ottawa dictating to the Commons and over ruling it. The Methodist church had lots of work cut out for a minister who would do credit there. This remark aroused much laughter.

CROW'S NEST GRIEVANCES.

Chief Government Organ Thinks the C. P. R. Should Recompense the Sufferers.

Toronto, June 6.—(Special.)—To-day the Globe has an article on the Crow's Nest Pass commission matter, calling on the Canadian Pacific to recognize the wrong it has done, to repair the wrong so far as it can and to see that such discredit is never cast on the company again. That, says the Globe, is the only straightforward course that will satisfy the country and restore confidence in those whom we are asking to come to Canada and cast in their lot with us. It is no case for trifling or trying to break the force of facts.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Yukon Supply Contracts Peddled to Remote Town in the Minister's Constituency.

Senator Macdonald to Move for Cash Subsidy to an All-Canadian Railway.

Cost of the Hudson Bay Commission—Grant for Canal Contractors Refused.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 6.—The minister of justice stated to-night that no application had been received from the United States government for the deportation of Carranza and Dubosc. He added, however, that informal despatches had been exchanged regarding their status in Canada. The Premier said he was not aware that either possessed credentials which had been recognized by the Imperial government.

It appears that only merchants in Ottawa, Montreal and Hamilton and the small town of Kentville in Dr. Borden's constituency, got orders for Yukon military supplies. Liberal firms in other cities are furious over the minister's action. A deputation from Toronto to-day protested against the discrimination. Other less vigorous protests are likely to cause the government considerable trouble.

The general belief is that prorogation is not possible until next week. The government has telegraphed some of its supporters to return to the senate.

The Macdonald monument on parliament hill was artistically decorated with flowers to-day, this being the seventh anniversary of his death.

The house spent the morning sitting in supply. Mr. Foster pointed out that the government spent $240,000 in an expedition to Hudson Bay and gained nothing but a confirmation of old reports.

Mr. Blair endeavored to secure the passage of a further appropriation for the Soo canal contractors, but protests by Liberals as well as Conservatives induced him to drop it.

Senator Macdonald is anxious that parliament should vote $11,000 per mile for a railway from a British Columbia port to Teslin, and will move a resolution to that effect.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Mr. Mann on Railway Prospects—Tartar Sailors Complain of Strict Discipline.

Vancouver, June 6.—(Special.)—The steamer Coquitlam arrived from Skagway and Wrangel to-day. Construction has commenced on the Dyea railway to connect with the aerial tram at the summit. Skagway is very quiet at present. On Memorial Day a great celebration took place in the opera house, patriotic orations being delivered, and the graves of the Skagway pioneers were decorated. At Wrangel everything is quiet. Glenora is overcrowded and very active. One hundred and fifty men were working on the wagon road, which was expected to be ready to the summit by May 30. Mackenzie & Mann have eight miles of right of way cleared, and there is great disappointment at the rumor that the railway may not be built.

D. D. Mann arrived here to-day. He leaves to-morrow for Victoria to interview Premier Turner and Vice-President Shaughnessy. He says that when he returns from Victoria he may be able to say positively whether the road can be built or not. Mr. Mann confirmed the statement that his firm had obtained the contract for building a portion of the Robson-Penticton railway.

There was a mutiny on the C.P.R. steamship Tartar to-day. Ten men deserted, claiming that the captain was an excessively strict disciplinarian. They thought that according to British law they could quit 48 hours after reaching port. The magistrate explained that Canadian law is different. They were given the choice of jail or returning to the ship, and returned.

Last night the residence of Mr. Baxer, four miles from Westminster, was broken into by burglars while the family were at church. Everything of value was taken from the house. Three men shortly before the burglary made inquiries of some children where Mr. Baker lived. One of them carried a rifle.

SPANISH MANOEUVRES.

A Fleet Exercising at Sea Out of Harm's Way.

Gibraltar, June 6.—It is reported today that the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Camara, has returned to Cadiz after completing the series of manoeuvres which formed the programme of the cruise.

Sir John Macdonald's monument in Queen's Park, was decorated to-day, it being the seventh anniversary of his death. Opposition leader Whitney spoke.

ELECTRIC BELTS
and Appliances
BOWES' DRUG STORE
100 Government Street, near Yates St.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; floor paints, $1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 9

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself, $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 7

JUST LIKE BALLS OF FLOUR—That is the way our potatoes cook; 75c per 100. New Onions 12 pounds for 25 cents. Free delivery. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.

BLOCKADES DON'T COUNT
...SALMON...
Has just received the Largest and
Finest Stock of
Havana and Manila Cigars
ever imported here
Call and Inspect Cor. Yates and Government St., Victoria,

"There's no place like home"! especially if you have Blue Ribbon Tea for breakfast.

PHILIPPINE PRISONERS

Eighteen Hundred Now at the Tender Mercies of the Savage Insurgents.

Speculation as to Their Treatment and Dewey's Responsibility for Allies' Actions.

Washington, June 6.—After a lot of conflicting rumors of naval engagements, the landing of troops, and such matters at the navy department there case at the close of the day one important bit of news, embodied in a report from Admiral Dewey, of an important success achieved by the insurgents at Manila. The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were seriously apprehensive of danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the Admiral had not had the same measures of success in his operations in Manila bay that rewarded his first efforts. Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably; that he has succeeded in placing upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spanish, while he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent's leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time threatening.

There is some speculation here by anxious minds as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began. It was reported by cable soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, that Admiral Dewey would see to it that the insurgents observed the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales that had been circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents.

It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that this agreement is observed in the case of the 1800 prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nations of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of their action there. The navy department officials declare that Dewey is not responsible for the safe keeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate, considering the limited resources of the admiral in the matter of provisions.

The Cadiz fleet, which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday, is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the state department that the Spanish ships were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later.

Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the war or navy departments that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago, and the officials, high and low, made no concealment of their incredulity.

SPOILS OF OFFICE.

Commissions in Permanent Corps and Gas Meters Made Use of.

Ottawa, June 6.—(Special)—In answer to a question to-day, Dr. Borden admitted that a son of Mr. Lister, M. P., had received a commission in the permanent corps although not qualified.

Another answer showed that the Fredericton Gas Works Company, of which Mr. Blair is a leading stockholder, have been paid an undue amount for gas supplied to military barracks.

A LAWYER DISAPPEARS.

Well Known Resident of Revelstoke the Object of Fruitless Search.

Revelstoke, June 6.—(Special).—A. G. M. Spragge, a well known attorney, disappeared on June 1. He had several cases in court in the morning and in the afternoon took a gun and dog and has not been seen since. The dog returned next day. Searching parties have been out four days, but have found nothing. He is believed to have met with an accident or committed suicide, though no reason can be assigned for the latter unless perhaps financial embarrassments.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

This Season's Suits for Men and Boys, Extra Value at W. & J. Wilson.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau Dying—Detectives Sue for Damage—A Football Tour.

The Carberry football team, association champions of Manitoba, will leave on Saturday next on an extended Eastern tour. Leaving via the Northern Pacific, they will play at St. Paul on Monday, the 13th, and with Chicago on the 15th, and in Canada will meet teams at London, Seaforth, Berlin, Hamilton, Burlington, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Matches may also be arranged with the Norwood, Windsor, Detroit and Chatham clubs.

Word has been given out at Montreal that Sir Adolphe Chapleau is in an exceedingly critical condition. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor's recovery is now considered hopeless and his doctors will not allow him to be seen by his most intimate friends. Doctors Roddick and Wilkins are in constant attendance.

Detective Kellert, of Montreal, has been advised to enter action against Lieut. Carranza and Senor Dubose to recover $25,000 damages. The Spaniards' money in the Bank of Montreal will be attached and a capias taken out to prevent their departure.

The annual report of the Presbyterian general assembly, which will meet in Montreal on Wednesday, has been issued. It recommends presbyteries and sessions to take suitable measures for celebrating the 250th anniversary of the completion of the confession of faith and catechism by the Westminster assembly. It shows that the contribution by the Western session of the church was $290,000, including $104,000 for foreign missions.

Berryman, who it was alleged had been brutally kicked by the Petit brothers, is dead at Toronto. The crown is likely to lay a charge of manslaughter.

SEALERS' MONEY.

British Government Does Not Look for Unnecessary Delay in Paying It.

Toronto, June 6.—The following is a special cable to the Evening Telegram dated London, June 6: "In the House of Commons to-day Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, in reply to a question of Sir Geo. Baden Powell, said he did not suppose there would be any unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in paying the claims of the Canadian sealers."

NANAIMO EVENTS.

Great Coal Ship Quickly Loaded—Dr. McKechnie Officially Retires.

Nanaimo, June 6.—(Special)—The new Vancouver Coal Company loaded the Titania with 5,800 tons of coal in 16½ hours. This is claimed to be the fastest record on the Pacific coast.

Dr. McKechnie has officially withdrawn in favor of Mr. McInnes.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway appeal against assessment of city property has been adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Brooklyn—Chicago 15, Brooklyn 2.

At Washington—Washington 8, Louisville 5.

At Boston—First game: Boston 9, Cleveland 5. Second game: Cleveland 2, Boston 0.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 6.

At New York—New York 1, Cincinnati 10.

At Philadelphia—Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 7.

A letter received from the manager of the Bennett Lake Navigation Company contains the information tha the company's steamer Ora would be at Bennett on June 1, with steam up and ready to proceed to Dawson, with 60 passengers and 40 tons of freight. A special commissioner will go as far as White Horse rapids on the Ora and return to report on the condition of the river for navigation.

This is what actually occurred: The reporter asked the distinguished Spanish prisoner:

"How do you like America?"

"Pigs!"

"They treat you well here, don't they?"

"Pigs!"

And this was the way the interview appeared in cold type the next morning:

"In answer to my question: 'How do you like America?' the general said: 'Big country—big!' And when I asked as to the treatment he received, he replied: 'Pleasantest in the world. I am passionately fond of pork—especially very young pigs—and they supply my table liberally with it.'" —Atlanta Constitution.

HOUSEKEEPING.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world. But how different when every breath is pain, every step torture! This state of health, in nine cases out of ten comes from derangements of the delicate feminine organs of generation. The family doctor inquires first concerning these. He most usually insists upon an "examination." From this the modest woman naturally shrinks. She is right. Except in very unusual cases of "female weakness" examinations are unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a simple, natural remedy for these ills. It cures safely, permanently.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Alderman Kinsman's Motion to Turn the Water Into the New Reservoir Carried.

Discussion on the Question of Protecting the Foreshore at Ross Bay and Dallas Road.

There was a full attendance at last evening's meeting of the council, which was considerably stretched out by discussions on minor matters.

Mr. B. H. T. Drake, registrar of the Supreme court, forwarded a copy of the presentment of the grand jury at the spring assizes.

Mayor Redfern explained that the deposition of Mrs. Marsden were not taken as the police were informed by the medical attendants that there was no immediate danger, but should there be any danger the police would be informed. Unfortunately they were not informed until after Mrs. Marsden was unable to make a statement. As to the woodsawing machine the council did not have the power to prohibit the use of the machines on the street, but could regulate the use of them. The police did not have the power to keep boys off the street at night.

Ald Humphrey, one of the grand jurors, said the jury did not intend to censure the police, but they thought someone should have seen that Mrs. Marsden's depasition was taken.

Ald. McCandless said he did not think the presentment was sent in a fault-fiinding way. It was just sent as a matter of form.

Ald. Humber thought the police should have the power to keep boys off the street at night.

The presentment was received and filed.

Mrs. M. A. Williams, for the J. W. Williams estate, asked for an extension of time for connecting her property to the sewers. An extension for six months was granted.

W. Paine's application for water was referred to the water commissioner.

The market superintendent reported that during May the fees totalled $98.10. The report was received and filed.

Mr. W. W. Northcott, returning officer, submitted a report on the voting of the waterworks loan by-law. The report was also received and filed.

Two tenders for supplies for the electric light department were referred to the electric light committee for report.

The Old Men's Home committee recommended that Sewell Simpson be admitted to the home. The recommendation was endorsed.

The street committee recommended that the engineer be requested to examine and report on the complaint of bad drainage on Mary street, Victoria West, The report was adopted.

The cemetery committee reported favorably on the specifications for the sea wall to protect Ross Bay cemetery and recommended that the face of the wall be of concrete.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

Ald. MacGregor considered that the council was entering on a gigantic piece of work in starting to protect the foreshore. Only a very little work could be accomplished with the money on hand, $750, and there are several hundred feet in front of Ross Bay cemetery and along Dallas road that should be protected. The work could be done, he believed, much more cheaply with the logs that float in. He moved in amendment that the matter be refered to a special committee to report on a cheaper method of saving the foreshore.

Ald. McCandless seconded Ald. MacGregor's motion. There was a large section of foreshore that should be saved.

Ald Humber did not think it was such a gigantic work. All the necessary material was at hand for a stone wall.

Ald. Phillips did not believe in a temporary wall. A good wall was badly needed on the foreshore of the cemetery.

Ald. Kinsman was of opinion that the mayor had declared the motion adopting the report, carried and Ald. Hall and Phillips were of the same opinion, but His Worship contended that Ald. MacGregor had commenced to speak before he could declare the result of the vote on the motion.

Continuing, Ald. Kinsman said he was not so anxious to have the work done, but if the council were opposed to it they should have thrown it out when it first came up.

Ald. Humphrey was opposed to letting a contract on the "bills of quantity" system, while Ald. Phillips declared that to be the best way to do the work.

Ald. MacGregor said he had got an estimate from the city engineer, and he estimated that it would cose $8,680 to protect the foreshore of the cemetery, so that very little could be done for the $750 on hand.

Ald. Williams pointed out that almost every stone wall built on the foreshore in this vicinity had been destroyed.

The report was finally adopted.

Ald. Hall's motion that the court of revision hold its first sitting on June 14 was carried, and the following were named members of the court: The Mayor, Ald. Humphrey, MacGregor, Hall and Kinsman.

Ald. Kinsman moved, seconded by Ald. Hall: "That the council is of the opinion that the water commissioner should at once take steps to connect the water main with the newly constructed reservoir and to take water from Elk lake through the recently constructed filter beds, so as to bring water from Elk lake into the city through the reservoir and filter beds and that the water now coming into the city direct from Elk lake be shut off without removing the pipes connecting therewith."

The mover considered that the experiment was worth trying. If his proposition did not work, the present way of obtaining water could be fallen back on. There would be no additional cost and he could see no objection to it.

Ald. Humphrey moved in amendment that the city engineer be requested to report on the proposal.

The amendment was seconded by Ald. McCandless.

The original motion was carried.

Ald. Phillips moved, seconded by Ald. Hall, that a water and waterworks committee be appointed for the rest of the year, the committee to consist of the mover and Ald. Wilson and Kinsman.

The Mayor ruled that the motion was out of order, the appointment of standing committees being the prerogative of the Mayor.

There was a long argument between the Mayor and Ald. Phillips as to whether the motion meant the appointment of a standing or a select committee.

Ald. Kinsman asked the Mayor whether he would appoint a water committee if the council expressed the wish to have a committee appointed.

The Mayor said he would not, as he considered the waterworks were better administered by the commissioner than they previously were by a committee.

Ald. Kinsman spoke very strongly in favor of the appointment of a committee, and Ald. Williams told of the good work done by previous water committees.

Ald. Humphrey pointed out that the Municipal act placed the management of the waterworks in the hands of the commissioner.

The by-law to provide for the paving of Fort street under the local improvement system passed the first and second reading and was considered in committee.

Ald. Williams moved that the rate of interest on the debentures be 4 instead of 5 per cent., which would give men with small capital a chance to invest in them.

Ald. McCandless pointed out that the debentures were offered to the highest bidder. Reducing the interest would not induce small capitalists to invest in the debentures.

Mayor Redfern explained that the rate of interest was placed at 5 per cent., as the amount was low, the terms short and the security only the property benefitted.

The interest was left at 5 per cent.

The committee rose and reported progress and the council adjourned at 10:50.

The remains of Charles Kincaid, the mulatto who met his death at the hand o' Belle Adam last Friday evening, were interred Sunday afternoon at the Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. Dr. Wilson read the funeral services.

A meeting of those interested in the century run, which takes place next Saturday, will be held to-morrow evening at 8:30 at the band stand, Beacon Hill, to arrange details. All are most urgently requested to be on hand.

Last evening at the residence of the bride's father, 54 Princess avenue, Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage Mr. Arthur W. Clayton of Cowichan Lake, and Miss Mary Mills, daughter of Mr. John Carmichael. The groom was supported by Mr. C. A. Couison, and the bridesmaid Miss Margaret McLaren Carmichael, sister of the bride.

It is probable that a special assize will be held shortly for the trial of Belle Adam on thee harge of murdering Charles Kincaid. The preliminary hearing was concluded on Saturday in the hope that the case would come on at the regular spring assizes, but the grand jury was discharged before the magistrate committed the prisoner.

Rev. M. Barraclough, the newly appointed pastor of the Centennial Methodist church, in his inauguration sermons preached on Sunday made a very decided and pleasing impression on his congregation. His method of conducting his services differs somewhat from that of his predecessor, Mr. Betts, and hearers describe him as a forcible and eloquent speaker. At the evening service on Sunday, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ousterhout contributed to the musical programme several selections, which were much enjoyed.

Two protests entered in the championship lacrosse events thus far played called for a meeting of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association at New Westminster on Saturday. One cause from Field Captain Suckling of Vancouver, who complained against the New Westminsters playing O'Brien, late of the "Shamrocks," in their match of May 14, while the other protest came from the Vancouver field captain, against Victoria playing G. Williams in a match on May 24. The former by consent was laid over till July 1 and the latter was decided against Victoria, the game involved being consequently given the Vancouver team.

One of the most important grand lodge sessions of the I. O. O. F. ever held in the province will take place at New Westminster this week. The meeting will open with the Grand Encampment at 10 o'clock on Wednesday and at 2 p. m. the Grand Lodge convenes, continuing in session probably until Friday evening. It embraces 40 lodges, including many of those recently organized in the upper country. Over 80 delegates will be in attendance, those from Victoria being Messrs. Crane, Yorke, Dempster, Edwards, Smith, Bragg, Sheret, Siddell and Hanna; S. W. Edwards, grand treasurer; Fred Davie, grand secretary, and deputy grand master, A. Henderson. They will leave Victoria this evening. A special rate has been offered by the C. P. N. company to members of the order desiring to attend the session.

A CANDIDATE PLACED.

To the Editor:—In answer to your conundeum how to place S. P. Mills politically I submit for answer: He is a "mugwump" which has been defined by the member for Comox to be, a steamer which makes a great noise, blows a good deal, and wears its life away going from one side to the other and not being able to remain long on any side.

LORD BALTIMORE.

PERSONAL.

Beaumont Boggs left for Vancouver this morning to meet his mother, Mrs. Thomas Boggs, of Halifax, who is coming to Victoria for a short visit.

Mrs. W. Green is on a visit to Victoria for a few weeks and the the guest of Mr. F. Victor Austin and Mrs. Walshe-Windle. It is expected that Mrs. Green will be one of the soloists for the concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society at the end of this month.

F. R. Lamb, assistant superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, returned from San Francisco on Sunday and is a guest at the New England.

C. A. Gregg, of the Times, returned yesterday from a visit to the Sound.

E. M. Bruce, of the London (Sng.) Star and Morning Leader, is here on his way to the Klondike, intending to go to St. Michael's by the Garonne and up the Yukon with his own launch. He is an expert mining engineer as well as a journalist, and his scientific knowledge will be very useful to him on his present expedition.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

Tennis and Boating Flannels—Pants $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, Jackets, $1.25, 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

PURE WHITE ENAMEL PAINT SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINT with a GLOSS

Is what one of our customers wanted, a few days ago, for refinishing some chairs. You may want the same.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. make paint for all sorts of surfaces, but . . .

ENAMEL PAINT

is best suited for such work. It is the best paint for decorative use. Just the thing for tables, chairs, settees, etc. It is easy to use, and has such a strong lustre that no varnish is needed. Made in fourteen tints.

SOLD BY Peter McQuade & Son

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

NEW ENGLAND.

T. H. Lamb, San Francisco.
J. S. Gibson, Chemainus.
E. M. Williams, Seattle.
T. W. Cox, Vancouver.
H. Youdall, New Westminster.
A. B. Knowland, Vancouver.

VICTORIA.

Mrs. B. West, Seattle.
Hy. Smith, Mt. Sicker.
G. H. Hadwen, Duncans.
J. Fred Ramsay, Toronto.
E. M. Bruce, England.
T. L. Hutchin, Toronto.
H. C. McLaren, Hamilton.
E. Anderson and wife, Portage la Prairie.
H. G. Parson, Golden.
J. Ormister and wife, Glasgow.
F. L. Wilmer, City.
Archibald Englis, Plumper Pass.
C. Work, Plumper Pass.

DOMINION.

F. M. Hlett, Roche Harbor, Wash.
J. S. Ryan and wife, Denver, Colo.
L. J. Bruce, Seattle.
W. P. Hussey, Indiana.
G. E. Webster and wife, Seattle.
L. R. Lindsay, Seattle.
F. G. Dahlane, Washington.
Mr. Lovell, wife and family, Seattle.
Wm. Hunter, Seattle.
Miss Hicks, Seattle.
J. Hansay, and wife, Chicago.
D. Drummond, Vancouver.
Geo. Laverny, Kamloops.
Geo. Helmore, Kamloops.
E. Ellison, Quatsino, B.C.
M. J. Berger, Quatsino.
C. L. Thornber, Quatsino.
J. A. Hentage, S.S. Charmer.
C. Vogel, San Francisco.
E. Ormsby, Seattle.
L. H. Bowman, Seattle.
Mrs. Geo. Carnnidge, Owen Sound, Ont.
J. McTaggart, Brandon.
W. H. M. May, Sidney, B.C.

"MONBARS" THIS EVENING.

Robert Mantell To Be Seen Here In His Greatest Creation.

The Victoria theatre should be crowded to the doors to-night, and for two reasons. First because this evening's performance brings the present season to a close, and secondly because the attraction to be presented is one of the very best that has yet been seen in the city. Mr. Robert Mantell is one of the best young actors of the romantic school of to-day, and Louis Nathal's adaptation from the French of D'Ennery's "Monbars" is conceded to be his best play. The following is from the Baltimore American:

"Mr. Robert Mantell and his company presented "Monbars" in fine style last night at Harris' Academy berore a good audience. The play, which is an attractive one, if of French extraction and offers, in a number of places, fine opportunity for strong dramatic work, which were availed of with success. The story of it, in brief, is that of a man who has gotten wealth, to whom an old nobleman, with a lovely daughter, has become indebted in a large sum, and the daughter, who unfortunately has, before the day of settlement arrives, given her heart to another, accepts, in order to save her father, the creditor's offer of marriage, which is honestly made, and becomes a wife, to lead a life of misery. They live as strangers soon after marriage. The first lover appears later, and discovers by chance that his sweetheart is lost to him forever. The creditor's trusted servant, angry because his master married, and ruined the prospects of his son for a legacy, plots to poison him, and hopes to fasten the crime on the young wife, in which he is, of course, foiled. The former lover appears on the scene after the husband has fallen sick from a slow poison, and becomes a friend of a young doctor. The plotter is discovered by the would-be victim, by means of a looking glass, while he is mixing the last dose of poison. A fine dramatic duel follows, with the result to be expected—the young wife is cleared of all suspicion, falls in her husband's arms, and the curtain is rung down on a triumphant victory of true love, loyalty and bravery, over suspicion, treachery and cowardice.

"Mr. Mantell, the husband, everywhere made the most of the opportunities for doing fine work, and achieved a genuine success, for which he was rewarded with generous applause, repeated calls before the curtain and the gift of some beautiful flowers. He is a graceful, dignified and impressive actor, with a deep, resonant voice which he handles well, and exhibited strong dramatic ability at all points. His recital of the story of his grief and suffering to his wife's friend at his beautiful home was full of pathos and touching tenderness, and was delivered with an excellent conception of its merits. The scene in which he is led to suspect his wife of poisoning him, where he oscillates between dark thoughts and hope fed by love, was also ably depicted, and the stirring work in the short duel scene was an exciting close to a play the plot of which is sustained in interest from start to finish.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sixk headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza
93 JOHNSON ST

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Political Organization (Victoria Branch) will be held at the rooms of the organization, Cor. of Fort and Broad streets, on Monday evening, June 6, 1898, at 8 o'clock. All supporters of the present Government are cordially invited to attend.

A. J. McLELLAN.
President.
GEO. A. MORPHY,
Secretary.

YOUR CHAIR IDEAS

In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Tuesday, June 7.
The Eminent Romantic Actor,
Robert B. Mantell
Accompanied by a Select Company, under the Management of
M. W. HANLEY,
Presented by Request.
D'Ennery's Monbars
NUMEROUS ACCESSORIES,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
POWERFUL COMPANY
Prices: 50c, 75c and $1.
Seats on sale at the Victoria Book and Stationary Store (late Jamieson's).

PROVINCIAL GOAL AT VICTORIA

TENDERS, endorsed "Gaol Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Groceries, Clothing and Coal, for the use of the said institution, from the 1st day of July next to the 30th of June, 1899, will be received by the undersigned, up to Saturday, the 25th June. Samples of groceries, clothing, etc., can be seen at the gaol, Lopez avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the goal as required, without extra charge.

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Brooms, Brushes and all articles required for use in this contract to be of Provincial manufacture as far as practicable.

F. S. HUSSEY,
Supt. of Prov. Police and Warden of Gaols.
June 6, 1898.

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTION —Modern method of fingering. Studio 54 Five Sisters Block, Fort street. Waldo Mandolins and Banjos, absolutely highest grade. Terms and prices at the studio. ap 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMFORTABLE home for ladies during accouchements or any sickness not infectious, terms moderate. Address Home, Colonist. m26

REMOVAL NOTICE—Richard Daverne, successor to Perry & Daverne, wood dealer, has removed his office to Mr. Huntley's Cigar Store, 155 Fort street. Tel. 97. Wood yard, 89 View street. m13

WHEN in need of help, male and females, insert a 25c. ad. in the Daily Colonist. It will pay you to advertise with us.

THE world's greatest palmist, Lady Zetta, tells your past history, your present, your future, with a correctness that is amazing. This remarkable woman may be consulted on all matters relating to the welfare of the human race. Palmistry is attracting the attention of the civilized world, which has now become a science and a study. A few days only. 59 Pandora street. je5

REMOVAL NOTICE — Frank Porteous, blacksmith, has removed from 107 to 118 Johnson street, opposite his old premises, where he will continue shoeing and also general jobbing. He will be pleased to meet his old customers and new ones. m20

NOTICE—The Russ House Restaurant has now changed hands and I will not be responsible for any debts. Arthur Rooke. j7

The VANCOUVER ISLAND PRODUCE SOCIETY, Limited, will remove this week into their new premises, Vernon block, Douglas street. Strawberry baskets and crates for sale. j7

RALPH GHURTON
AUCTIONEER
70 Douglas St.
Periodical sales of Furniture and General Effects. Owners desiring to sell Furniture, Stock in Trade, Etc., should consult the advertiser. Best possible prices obtained. Prompt Settlements.

POINT COMFORT HOTEL
PLUMPER PASS
Is now open under entirely new management.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and promises to be the favorite resort of the season.
Terms on application to the manager

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wikerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A.O.F.—Court Vancouver meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Social Club, 2nd and 4th Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Sec'y. a3

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—ON June 2, a brown and white cocker spaniel, five weeks old, long tail. Suitable reward for returning the same to 131 Yates street. je6

FOUND—An English setter, white with lemon ears. The owner can have same by paying for advertisement. Apply 151 Pandora street. j7

LOST—A Purse, between Pandora street and the Gorge. Finder kindly return to 38 N. Chatham street and receive $5 reward. m25

LOST—Between Fort street and Oak Bay avenue a gold curb bracelet. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to this office. je5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Watt's piano warerooms. j7

FOR SALE—A buggy and harness cheap. Address "Buggy", Colonist office. je3

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage on Cameron street for $850; eight-room house on Dallas road, $3,100, on very easy terms to suit the purchaser; 9-room house, connected with sewer, on Fort street, close to business center, a bargain at $2,900; five-room cottage on Sayward avenue, a bargain for $700, payable $100 cash and $8.10 per month, including interest and principal. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 86 Government street. je5

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all the principal mines in British Columbia at lowest quotations. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je5

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage, having sewer connection, situate on Elsguard street. Price reduced to $2,000 in order to effect a sale. Lot 60x120. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. je5

FOR SALE—A small milk business in the city as a going concern, 3 cows (½ Jersey), 1 yearling, two horses, spring cart, 50 laying hens, milk cans, garden hose and the furniture of 3 rooms. Premises are held at $4 per month and have suitable outbuildings. A city hotel takes all the milk and eggs. Apply to A. St. G. Flint, 18 Broad street. je5

WANTS.

WANTED—Partner for trip to Klondike. References required. Address "Klondiker," Colonist office. j7

WANTED Two energetic men; good position to the right party. Apply 38 Broad street. j7

YOUTH required in merchant's office. Apply in own handwriting to "Merchant," Colonist office, Victoria. j7

WANTER—A nursemaid to assist with two children. Apply Mrs. Sharp, Rectory, Esquimalt. j7

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires position in bank or mercantile house. Address X Y Z, Colonist office. j7

WANTED—A secretary to a public company; must be an expert accountant and good correspondent; married man preferred. Apply by letter only, Box 200, Victoria.

PONY WANTED—Big and strong. Apply H. Munday, St. Charles street, Ross Bay. je5

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Shares in the Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., War Eagle, Iron Mask, Monte Cristo and Victoria-Texada. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je5

ROOMERS WANTED—Two comfortably furnished bedrooms to let. Apply 37 Victoria Crescent. je5

LADY with a great deal of leisure time would like to teach German or French, give piano lessons or occupy herself with children after the kindergarten system a few hours every day. Price no object. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock at 144 Menzies street. je2

WANTED—Pant maker immediately; good wages; steady job. Apply at D. Shanahan's, Wellington, B. C. je2

WANTED—Experienced parlor maid. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 or 5 and 8. Mrs. Dunsmuir, Craigdarroch.

WANTED—The highest price paid for second-hand clothing, furniture, stoves; also old copper and brass. 60½ Johnson street. j11

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card, Booth. m1

TO LET OR LEASE.

A YOUNG MAN can have comfortable board and lodging in a private family near Gorge for summer months. Terms moderate. D, Colonist office. j7

FURNISHED HOUSE to let for summer months; 9 rooms; connected with sewer; electric lighted; close to Fort street car line. Apply "House," P. O. Drawer 15. je3

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms, with breakfast if desired; bath; private house. 152 Pandora avenue. m11

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

TO RENT—Stevens' hotel and orchard with hay, fruit and paddock. m18

TO LET—Pleasant room with board. 144 Menzies street. je2

—THE—
Hickman Tye Hardware
CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858
32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.
Importers of
Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery
Headquarters for Klondike supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit.
MINING AND MILLING . . . SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.
rices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

Political Notes.

There was a highly satisfactory business meeting of supporters of the government in their headquarters at the corner of Broad and Government streets last night. The chief business was to arrange details for the convention to be held on Thursday evening at Institute hall to represent the government side in the coming general elections. The attendance was large and the general feeling was one of buoyant confidence that in the coming campaign the government would be sustained by splendid majorities. The entrance of Hon. J. H. Turner during the progress of the meeting was the signal for a spontaneous burst of welcoming applause and the highly satisfactory reports he gave of his reception at the Island districts during the past few days showed how great confidence the majority of the electorate feel in the progressive policy of the present administration.

This cherry news was added to by accounts given by gentlemen from several other districts.

Mr. Geo. A. Huff, M.P.P. for Alberni-Cowichan, arrived in town yesterday, and happening to be present at the meeting he was asked to give his views on the political outlook in Alberni district. This he did, briefly stating that it had at first been his intention to retire from politics, but he had been urged so to allow his name to be placed in nomination again that he had finally consented should the government supporters decide on him as a choice, to stand as a candidate. He was an out and out government supporter and would run as nothing else and he had every reason to believe from his personal knowledge of the ocuntry that Alberni district would choose a government representative in the house.

Mr. L. W. Paisley, of Chilliwack, had equally cheering accounts to give of that garden spot of the province. He was one of a delegation, he said, who had come to Victoria on what was to Chilliwack a very important matter, for he was the bearer of a requisition of 200 Chilliwack voters asking the Hon. J. H. Turner to allow himself to be nominated for that riding. When it was remembered that Mr. Vedder, the present representative for that riding was elected by 206 votes, the present requisition it must be admitted, showed that the yeomanry of Chilliwack district wanted the head of the government to be their candidate and intended to elect him by a big majority. When he had seen the enthusiasm in the meeting to-night over the Premier Mr. Paisley had almost felt his mission in vain, when he found how decided Victoria was to have him as a representative again for Victoria. (Tremendous applause.) Mr. Turner had not yet given his answer to the Chilliwack request; but Mr. Paisley hoped very strongly that the Premier would follow the custom of other provincial premiers, and of Dominion premiers as well, and allow himself to be nominated not only for Victoria, but for Chilliwack as well, and then when the election was over sit for whichever place he desired to. He might say that dozens of those who signed the requisition told him that this was the first government vote they ever had given. That showed the feeling in Chilliwack. (Cheers.) The Chilliwack people felt that the Premier was the man for Chilliwack.

Three cheers for Chilliwack cried some one in the meeting and in a moment everyone was helping swell the volume of three very hearty cheers.

Mr. McLellan, the chairman of the meeting, expressed himself as very well satisfied with Mr. Paisley's speech and he for one was perfectly willing that the Premier should run for Chilliwack and Victoria at the same time, and then choose his seat after the election for it was quite sure that Hon. Mr. Turner would be elected in both places. (Cheers.)

Another visitor present was Mr. Richard McBride, who is going to contest Dewdney riding against Mr. C.B. Sword. Mr. McBride said he was a straight government supporter and the outlook in Dewdney was a decidedly bright one for the government. He could also bear out Mr. Paisley's remarks as far as the lower part of Chilliwack was concerned, for he had lately been there and the people wanted "Turner, Progress and Prosperity."

After three hearty cheers for Mr. McBride the meeting adjourned.

All electors favorable to the government cause should remember that the candidates for the government side will be selected at the convention to be held in Institute hall on Thursday. Any information desired may be had from the secretary of the association, or any of the executive. The rooms of the association are open daily.

The Rossland Miner, in referring to the interviews the promoters of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway had with Premier Turner, whilst in this city a few days ago, says: "Nothing could be more satisfactory to the people of Southern British Columbia than Mr. Turner's announcement concerning this important project. He has demonstrated that the negotiations of the government in this connection have been solely based upon a desire to see the mining and agricultural districts of West Kootenay and South Yale provided with adequate transportation facilities at an early date. That the government has succeeded admirably there can be no question. The thanks of the people from Trail Creek to the Coast are due Mr. Turner for the remarkable shrewdness and enterprise that he has displayed in this connection."

Says the Vancouver World: "C. B. Sword has donned his fighting attire, smeared himself with the customary paint, and is now on the war-path. Indeed it may be said of him as was once said of his Satannic Majesty, 'He goeth around like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.' The would-be minister has just treated the electors of Stave river and Ruskin to a grand feed of opposition chestnuts. His speech throughout was characteristically pessimistic. The only optimistic feature of it was the assertion that Mr. Sword was sanguine as to the outlook for his party. Some men will persist in laboring under delusions and Mr. Sword will not have his mind relieved of this hallucination until after the month of July. At the close of the meeting he was given a vote of thanks for aiding the present government in passing the industrial communities' bill."

None can listen to the Hon. J. H. Turner without becoming convinced of his sterling integrity and business ability. He may not be gifted with a brilliant flow of oratory, his speeches generally being cold, matter of fact, business statements, concisely put and clearly uttered. They will utterly dispel, to the clear, reasoning mind, any doubts that might have previously existed as to the credit of the province and instil in their place the firm conviction that the finances of the province are in the best possible hands.—Wellington Enterprise.

The Nelson Tribune, the leading oppositionist paper of the Kootenays, acknowledges that there will be more railway construction during the present and ensuing year than has been attempted since the construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. Yet the Tribune is so prejudiced, says the Rossland Miner, as to abstain from giving the government credit for this very satisfactory state of affairs.

The Revelstoke Herald: The general feeling in the Lardeau is one of satisfaction at the manner in which the district has been treated by the government this year in the way of public works under the direction of Gold Commissioner Sibbald. This part of the riding is strongly impressed with the fact that a very desirable change has recently come over the methods of attending to their requirements and are very well satisfied with the present condition of affairs.

When Mr. D. W. Higgins forsook the comfortable speaker's chair for a seat on the floor of the House, he did so with the explanation that he had been so long out of the work of the ranks that he had become "politically ossified." Those who have heard him speak during the campaign in Esquimalt district will be quite prepared to believe him in this at least.

At an opposition convention at Revelstoke last night, Mr. Kellie was renominated. Ready made resolutions of the Semlin brand were adopted. The delegates were banquetted at the Hotel Victoria after the convention and Mr. Kellie addressed them.

Wm. Whyte, the government candidate for North West Kootenay, in his address to the voters, challenges his opponent to meet him in joint debate. The first government meeting will be held early next week. The committee rooms are open and are continually crowded.

Hon. George B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, leaves for Kamloops to-day or to-morrow, and before his return to the capital will address numerous meetings of his constituents.

The electors of Cowichan have formed an excellent working committee and will meet in convention at Duncan next Saturday to formally select a candidate in the government interest.

Richard McBride will in all probability be the unanimous choice of the government supporters in Dewdney, as their candidate.

BOXING.

The Campbell-Daley Go.

The contest between Patsy Daley and Percy Short (Walter Campbell) will take place at the Philharmonic hall to-morrow evening. Both men have been training hard and are in the best possible condition for a scientific contest. Their records are given below and it will be seen that both have defeated some good men:

Percy Short is the undisputed champion of Canada and has also beaten several good men in the United States, among whom was California Jack Dempsey. He was also successfully tried out to take the place of Parker, who was engaged to fight young Griffo. He is one of the cleverest boxers on the Coast and is also a hard hitter.

Daley is considered one of the cleverest men in his class in California and his record shows that he is not undeserving of the name, as he is game to the core, sanfty on his feet and scientific. Here is his record: Beat Mike Shaughnessy in eight rounds, his first fight, at Racine, Wis.; beat Paddy Welch at Clinton, Iowa, in 11 rounds; drew a contest with George Dixon in four rounds at Omaha, Neb.; beat Jimmy Nichols in five rounds at Deadwood, Dakota; beat Mat Casey in nine rounds at Missoula, Montana; beat John Kelly in 23 rounds at Tacoma, Washington; beaten by Solly Smith in three rounds at San Francisco.

In addition to the many contests at club entertainments, Daley fought Jack Donovan for $150 a side, outclassing his opponent in the third round.

SKATING.

A High Roller.

Geo. M. Berry, a very clever performer on bicycle skates, from San Francisco, is in town and will probably give an exhibition this week. Mr. Berry furnished a little private illustration of his skill yesterday and certainly showed that he can do some wonderful work, being much more at home on his slippery wheels than many men on their feet. He makes a specialty of bicycle trick riding, too, wearing his skates at the same time.

THE GUN.

Annual Shoot.

The annual shoot of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest will be held at Vancouver on the 29th and 30th of June and July 1 and 2, the British Columbia championship shoot being on the last day. There should be a great gathering of trap shooters at this meet, and as $1500 has been subscribed as added money, making the prizes the largest offered at a meeting of the association. The prizes in the consolation match are particularly good, giving those who shoot through the tournament without winning a prize an opportunity to retrieve. Including the consolation match and the British Columbia championship, the latter a 100-bird match, there are 30 events, in a number of which valuable special prizes are offered.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, June 6, 1898.

Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m..	51°	Mean 63	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
6 a.m..	51°		5 a.m.—8 N.
9 a.m..	72	Highest 80°	1 p.m.—8 S.
1 p.m.	69		9 p.m.—4 S.
5 p.m..	67	Lowest 52°	Rain—.00. Fair.
9 p.m..	58°		Sunshine 10h. 00m.

Barometer 9 a.m... Observed .....30.168 Reduced 30.110

ESQUIMALT STATION, June 3, 1898.

1 a.m..	51°	Mean 64	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
6 a.m..	50°		a.m.—4 N.
9 a.m..	72.	Highest 81°	1 p.m.—8 N.E.
1 p.m..	79		9 p.m.—8 S.
5 p.m..	78.	Lowest 48°	Clear. Rain—.00.
9 p.m..	51		Sunshine 11h. 20m.

Barometer 9 a.m.... Observed....30,362. Reduced .. 30,200.

Men's fine business suits $4.75, 6.75, 8.75. Fine English Sweaters, $1, 1.50, 2.75, 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE EAST.

To Help Her Neighbors Generally, Korea Especially.

The Journal de St. Petersburg (semi-official) says:

"Since the close of the war between China and Japan Russia has concerned herself with the preservation of the independence of her neighbor in the far East, the State of Korea. Viewed from this standpoint, the friendly relations which have been established between the Governments of Russia and Japan acquire special significance. In rendering Korea assistance in the regime Russia's sole desire is to facilitate the development of the young state. Since Korea came to the conviction that she is capable of taking care of herself Russia, faithful to the principles which have always governed her policy, could not but hail with joy the fact of the ability of the young Korean government to dispense with the help and interference of any other state. Japan, which, owing to her war with China, has exercised great influence over the fortunes of Korea, has declared, in her turn, that in compliance with the terms of the agreement into which she has entered with Russia and which was only the outcome of a previous understanding and obligations, she likewise will refrain from any interference in Korean affairs. In like manner Japan has agreed to take no steps in this direction nor to render Korea any assistance whatever without a preliminary understanding with Russia on the matter.

"As to the economical relations which have lately arisen between Japan and Korea nothing could be further from Russia's thoughts than to hinder them. Russia's policy in Eastern Asia is inspired exclusively by a desire to promote the welfare of her neighbors. Free from any sense of rivalry with regard to other nations, Russia has in view, in these remote parts as well as elsewhere, nothing except the interests of peace, and is concerned in nothing save the normal relation of countries. By building the Siberian railway and the branch which is to connect it with Talien-Wan, Russia has indicated the aim toward which her efforts in the field of economics are to be directed in the Far East. She will be bound to devote all her energies to the performance of her task in this direction—a task which, no doubt, concerns her own interests, but which at the same time aims at the common good of all nations."

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

An ice-cream social will be given in the school room of the Metropolitan Methodist church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. A good programme has been provided, and among those who will contribute to the evening's enjoyment are Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Spoffard, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Norton, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Huxtable and Mr. Grant. The pastor will preside. The admission fee is 25 cents. A large crowd is expected at this gathering. *

A Wonderful Letter

From a Grateful Man

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUOD SAVED HIS LIFE.

Physicians, Medicines and Mineral Springs Failed Him in His Time of Need.

A Prominent Druggist Vouches for the Truth of Every Statement.

Wells & Richardson Co.,

Gentlemen:—I think it my duty, without solicitation from any one, to write in the interests of other sufferers, and give you a testimonial in favor of your (to me) almost miraculous remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. For more than a year I was suffering from the agonizing pains of sciatica, and after using many remedies, patent and otherwise, I concluded to try the Hot Springs at Banff. I took the treatment thoroughly and carefully for six weeks, and came home at the end of that time racked with pain and weighing 43 pounds less. At this juncture, when hope has almost fled, I heard of Paine's Celery Compound. It seemed suited to my case, and I sent to my druggist, Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of this place, and asked about it. He recommended it to me, and I took a bottle. I soon began to feel better, and after taking the second bottle I was a cured man and threw away my crutches.

I ket a bottle on hand in case of any return of the complaint. I am now 58 years old, and I feel as spry and healthy and free from pain as I ever did in my life. I was born in Norfolk, England, and came to Canada when only three years old. I was brought up in the township of Cornwall, Ontario, and came to Manitoba eight years ago. Have always been a former, and am as able to do hard work now as ever I was.

With a heart full of gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of your remedy, and a wish to influence others who may suffer, I gladly and freely indite this letter.

Yours gratefully,
JAMES LEVERINGTON,
Virden, Man.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, the successful and extremely popular druggist, of Virden, vouches for Mr. Leverington's statements, as follows:

"I have known Mr. Leverington for two years or more, and can confirm what he says in regard to his cure by Paine's Celery Compound. Ever since his cure he has been sounding its praises, and he is a perfect enthusiast on the subject of Paine's Celery Compound. I believe him to be thoroughly reliable.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Druggist.

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. TRADE MARK

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
AGENTS,
64 Government Street

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO. 63
Takes effect February 10th, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No.1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No.2 going East Monday.
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on first of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager.
G. A. CARLETON General Agent Victoria

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN,

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND

Soo Pacific.

Running Through Trains

To Toronto, Boston, St. Paul, Montreal, New York

TICKETS SOLD AT LOWEST RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

For information as to rates and sleeper accommodations apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent,
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.
E. J. COYLE,
D. P. A.
Vancouver.

C.P.N. CO., Ltd.

FOR

Dawson City

DIRECT

C.P.N.CO. WILL DESPATCH THEIR

SS. DANUBE

—FOR—

ST. MICHAEL'S

—ON OR ABOUT—

JUNE 10.

To connect at St. Michael's with their fine new river steamer "YUKONER," for

DAWSON CITY DIRECT.

For rates of freight and fares, apply at Company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

VIA MONTREAL.

Allan Line Laurentian	June 21
Allan Line Parisian	June 18
Dominion Line Yorkshire	June 11
Dominion Line Dominion	June 18
Beaver Line Lake Ontario	June 8
Beaver Line Lake Winnipeg	June 15

VIA NEW YORK.

Cunard Line Etruria	June 11
Cunard Line Campania	June 18
Red Star Line Southwark	June 8
Red Star Line Noordland	June 15
White Star Line Britannic	June 8
White Star Line Majestic	June 15
North German Lloyd Line Saale	June 11
North German Line Lahn	June 14
French Line La Touraine	June 11
French Line La Gascogne	June 18

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY and DYEA on or about

June 14th, 26th, July 8th,
And every 12 days

Thereafter. For freight and passage and all information write or call on

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
64 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

FOR : THE : NORTH.

THE STEAMER

Barbara Boscowitz

Will sail for Naas and Way Ports only, via Vancouver,

On June 8th at 8 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to
J. D. WARREN, Agent,
16 Trounce Avenue.

SEATTLE-PORT TOWNSEND

"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s

Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

South bound.	North Bound.
8.00 p.m. leave..Victoria	arrive 3.30p.m.
11.30 p.m. leave..Pt. Townsend	lv .12 noon
2.45 a.m. arrive..Seattle	leave 8 a.m.

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the

STEAMER City of Nanaimo W. D. Owen, Master.

will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. no15-1

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City,
a 29 Yukon.

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship

"AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria on

Monday, June 13th

Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with this Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake By our own

Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office
75 Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Expres
J. H. ROGERS, Agen

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., at 10 a.m. May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. July 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The company's elegant steamships Queen Cottage City and Alki leave Victoria, B.C., p. m., June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3 and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS

River steamers Victorian, Canadian Columbian, Anglian, Australian, Indian, Monte Cristo, Etc. . . .

—Between—

Wrangel, Shakesville and Glenora.

—Also between—

Teslin Lake and Dawson City.

And all intermediate points on the Hootalinqua, Lewes, Yukon Rivers.

The well known Durand Pack Train connects with the Company's Steamers at Glenora for Teslin.....

The Company's saw mill is in full operation on Teslin Lake:—Boats and lumber for sale.....

For rates of freight and passage apply to

H. MAITLAND KERSEY,
Canadian Development Company, Ltd.
32 FORT STREET.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sails from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager.
Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771. 1v18

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between

VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel,

and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

OCEANIC Steamship Company.

S.S. ZEALANDIA sailing of June 1st, for Honolulu, cancelled. S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, June 15, at 2 p.m. Line to Coo gardie, Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
B. P. RITHET & Co., Agents, Victoria, B.C. sea

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.....

Importers of.....

JAPANESE RICE, SILK, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for.....

Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.
North China Insurance Co., Limited (Marine)
Canton Insurance Office, Limited (Marine)
Nippon Sea & Land Ins. Co., Limited (Marine)
Insurance Company of North America (Fire)
National Assurance Co., of Ireland (Fire)

FOR

ST. MICHAEL'S

The Magnificent British Steamship

"MANAUENSE"

1,672 tons register, will be despatched for St. Michael's on or about 5th June next. For freight space and passage apply to

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd.

AGENTS

Board of Trade Building,

VICTORIA, B.C.

—FOR—

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

VIA

WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

TARTAR - - JUNE 9
ATHENIAN - JUNE 16

connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's rrive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent.
Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria B.C.

NOTICE

Residents of Victoria having books for binding will find it to their advantage to call at or write to "The Colonist," Binding done at Eastern prices. Work guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

TO

DAWSON CITY

—IN—

TWELVE DAYS.

Passengers intending taking the first of the company's steamer for Dawson will have to leave Victoria before Saturday, June 4.

The Company's Str. "ORA"

Leaves Bennett on or about

JUNE 8

FOR DAWSON CITY.

Steamers NORA and FLORA

Leave Bennett on the

11th and 14th JUNE.

Tickets can be had at the Office of the

BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5,
Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

TERMS:

DAILY by mail, $10 per year or portion thereof.

Daily delivered to any part of the city, 20 cents per week.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $1.50 per year or portion thereof to any part of the United States or Canada. Postage extra to European and other foreign countries.

ADVERTISING rates on application.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

British Columbia is a province of imperial dimensions. If it were not that part of Canada, so great are its resources of forest, farm, fisheries and mines, so incomparable is its geographical position in respect to the growing commerce of the North Pacific ocean—destined to be the scene of man's greatest achievements—that it could readily become one of the foremost countries of the world. Great as its progress has been during the last few years, and great as it is likely to be in the future, it is far below what it might have been, if it had the complete disposal of all the money which it pays in taxes and could devote it to the development of its own resources. The province pays in round numbers $2,000,000 towards the revenue of the Dominion, and its taxation for the purposes of the local government last year amounted to upwards of $1,000,000. There is very little doubt that at the present rate of direct and indirect taxation British Columbia will by the close of next year be contributing to the Dominion and for provincial purposes close on to $4,000,000 a year. Great as is this sum, it is worth while mentioning that it is not greater than the amount which the people of Western Australia pay into their treasury, and the comparison is the more interesting because the population of the two countries is substantially the same. The amount is not very much greater per capita than the Australian province of Victoria pays. It is worth keeping these facts in mind because the impression ought not to be created that British Columbia is overburdened with taxation. The complaint which may justly be made is that the province does not receive an adequate return for the large amount which it pays. Owing to its great area and the scattered nature of its population, and also to the fact that a very large portion of the charges met out of the provincial revenue is, in other provinces and countries, defrayed out of municipal, township and district taxation, it is impossible to institute a very close comparison between the burden of taxation here and what it is elsewhere. But there is no manner of doubt that if the province had the full disposal of the great sum of money which it annually pays into the federal exchequer, as well as what it pays into the provincial treasury, it could meet all the demands for improvement and development, that are heard over every portion of this great domain, and at the same time administer the portion of its affairs which comes under the purview of the federal parliament, quite as efficiently as it is conducted at present. Let it not be understood that the Colonist is making a demand for the separation of British Columbia from the Dominion of Canada. Such a plan would meet with little approval at home and would be discountenanced in other parts of Canada and in Great Britain. For weal or for woe, Canada has been formed into a nation; and although a great and inexcusable injustice has been done and is being done this western province, the remedy is to be sought within the confederation and by having recourse to constitutional agitation. It is time for a change, not in the political relations existing between this province and the remainder of the Dominion, but in respect to the manner in which British Columbia is dealt with at Ottawa.

It is very doubtful if the eastern provinces appreciate the merits of British Columbia's claim for better treatment. One member of the present cabinet is reported to have said, when approached on the subject of railway construction in this province, "Let British Columbia build her own railways if she wants them. She's got everything else a country can need and ought not to look to the eastern provinces to help her to develop her resources." To the latter part of this proposition no man in British Columbia will take any exception. Our province asks nothing from the taxpayers of the eastern provinces, except that they will consent through their representatives in parliament to a reasonable portion of the vast surplus which we pay into the federal revenue, over and above the federal expenditure here, being devoted to the development of the province. If the merits of our case were understood in the East, so strong are they, so palpable is the injustice done us, that we feel confident that the vast majority of the Dominion—even including the minister whose language was quoted above—would see how just is the claim for a broader and more liberal policy on the part of the parliament of Canada towards this province. British Columbia is too rich a country, its people are too self-reliant to seek to place burdens upon the people of the East in order that their progress may be enhanced by the opening of its immense area to colonization and enterprise. All that is asked is that a fair account of what we pay and of what we receive be taken. We are prepared to stand or fall by what shall then appear. Instead of its being done, expenditures of a meagre kind are grudgingly made and the great projects, which are needed if the promise of the future is to be realized, are either ignored entirely, or action upon them is postponed and procrastinated in a manner calculated to dissapoint and discourage the people. In this respect, also, it is time for a change.

That the claim made above in regard to British Columbia's excessive contribution toward the federal revenue is not excessive is well understood in this province in a general way, but the particulars of the case are not as familiar to the people as they should be. In the speech delivered in the legislature April 14, 1897, Mr. R. P. Rithet went into this subject at great detail for the purpose of combatting the position that this province is a burden upon the other provinces. Shortly before he spoke, the Ottawa Citizen, in commenting on some remarks by Senator McInnes and the Hon. Col. Prior in parliament, had asked where the money was coming from to do the things which British Columbia said ought to be done. Mr. Rithet took up the contributions of the province to the federal revenue and showed that the province was contributing an enormous sum annually over and above what was expended by the Dominion on its account, the actual figures being $1,106,024 in one year or $10 per head of the whole population. He also showed that whereas in the twenty-four years ending 1896 the total expenditure by the Dominion in this province was under $18,000,000, the total contribution by the province was over $24,250,000, leaving a balance of nearly $6,500,000 in favor of the province, which balance in our favor is being augmented, after deducting our per capita share of liability for the public debt of Canada and the expense of carrying on the Dominion government, by more than $500,000 every year. It is reasonable to say that if the Dominion would cause to be expended in this province either directly or indirectly, by way of borrowing a lump sum of money on short loans and paying the amount into a sinking fund to meet principal and interest, the sum of $500,000 a year, it would be doing British Columbia scant justice. This amount is to be understood as in addition to the expenditures which are now made on account of the province. The allowance made in this calculation of about $600,000 a year for the contributions of this province towards the expenses of the federal government at Ottawa, that is, the expense of maintaining the central establishment including parliament and the various departments but not the expense of administering the government in the provinces, but including the federal contribution to the revenue of the provinces, is excessive, for it amounts to about $6 per head of the population, whereas the total revenue of the Dominion is only a little over $7 per head of the population. It is very clear, therefore, that the allowance made is too great. Nevertheless, to be within the mark, and to make a claim which no one need fear cannot be sustained, we place the contribution of this province to the Dominion for which we receive no return whatever, at $500,000 a year. It is time for a change in this respect and while the people of British Columbia have no complaint to make of the amount which they contribute, they may justly claim to be entitled to more consideration when it comes to the expenditure of their own money.

A favorite argument on the part of those who are indisposed to accede to the justice of our claims is that Canada built the Canadian Pacific railway, and that British Columbia is properly chargeable with the cost of at least that portion of the line which traverses the province. If this were so, the sum of six and a quarter millions above mentioned, which the province had contributed to the Dominion over and above the expenditure up to the year 1896, would more than offset the expenditure on the part of the railway just mentioned. But this great public work ought not to be taken into consideration at all. The railway was a part of the terms upon which this province entered confederation. To the wisdom of the statesmen of the day it seemed desirable that Canada should be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacifice Ocean, and that its several provinces should be united by a great transcontinental railway. That this was sound statesmanship will not be denied, nor will it be claimed that the sole object of taking British Columbia into the union was to benefit this province. Canadian interests and imperial interests alike demanded that Canada should be extended to the Pacific Ocean and that a railway should be built to the Pacific seaboard. In view of this, it is eminently unjust to charge against this province the cost of any portion of the Canadian Pacific railway, except so for as the people of this Coast are properly chargeable with the expense of constructing public works in other parts of Canada. A large sum of money has been voted during the present session of parliament for the carrying out of the policy by which the Intercolonial railway is to have a direct entrance into Montreal. It is not very easy to see how this benefits British Columbia, yet the people of British Columbia will pay their share of the cost. In like manner they are content to be charged with their per capita share of the cost of the Canadian Pacific railway, but they protest, and properly, against being held wholly responsible for any greater portion. The case of the province in this respect is not at all unique. The Intercolonial, which cost many millions of dollars, was a part of the terms of confederation and in all the demands which were made by the Maritime Provinces for better terms the expenditure on account of this road was never taken into account. During the last session of parliament it was said, especially in the press of Ontario, in regard to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, that it was a line for the development of British Columbia and should satisfy the demands of this province for railway aid. The Crow's Nest Pass railway is not, properly speaking, a British Columbia road. Only a portion of it is in Britsh Columba. Its great advantage as a railway will be to Eastern Canada and the Northwest Territories. If anyone will take the map of this province and compare the area through which this road will pass with the remainder of the province, two things will impress themselves upon him. One of them is that the portion of our province opened by the railway is insignificant when compared with the whole. The other is that as soon as the road gets fairly into the province and becomes a road calculated to promote provincial development, the Dominion subsidy ceases. Its continuation is only secured by bonuses given by the province. Furthermore, the Canadian Pacific railway has afforded the merchants of Ontario and Quebec, and the farmers of the Northwest Territories a means of reaching a valuable class of customers west of the Rocky mountains. It is not easy to calculate the value of the duty paid goods purchased in Eastern Canada by the people of this province, but we venture to say that if the amount could be ascertained it would be found that the contributions of British Columbia to the revenue of Canada in the shape of duties paid on goods purchased in the East would more than offset the charge upon the revenue resulting from the construction of that portion of the Canadian Pacific which lies within this province. In what has been said no account has been taken of the consumption of goods manufactured in Eastern Canada which forms no inconsiderable part of the trade of eastern factories. In view of these considerations, it is surely time for a change in regard to the representations made against the demands of this province based upon the cost of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The experience of the last two years has been a disappointing one to this province. The people were certainly led to believe that the ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was ready and willing to do them full justice. If promises are to be taken as worthy of respect, then the most hopeful anticipations were fully warranted. Yet looking back we find little reason for congratulation and much cause for severe disappointment. Reference has already been made in the Colonist to the manner in which the expectations of the people have failed of realization in regard to the trade of the Yakon as a whole. But it is when we come to matters of detail that the true character of our grievances becomes more apparent. A large force of men—mounted police and militia—is being sent to the North by the Dominion government. It seems an astounding thing that with all the transportation lines having their headquarters in this province, and all the expensive mercantile stocks held here especially for the northern trade, the conveyance of the supplies should have been given to an American corporation and the purchases should have been made in Eastern Canada. The responsible minister said in parliament that he had no offer from anybody here. This is extraordinary in view of the fact that the transportation companies here were eager to obtain business of the kind; and, while we must accept the minister's statement as accurate, we can only account for it by supposing either that he took good care not to give anybody here an opportunity of offering, or else was ignorant of the fact that British Columbia transportation companies could and would handle the business. There will be a difference of opinion as to which of the explanations will be more to his credit. In regard to the failure to purchase supplies here, it is difficult for anyone to think of offering any excuse. But in respect to both these matters, it is incomprehensible that the representatives of British Columbia in parliament, who have the ear of the government, were not sufficiently alive to their duty to their constituents to secure for them at least an opportunity of competing for this trade. While we must properly call upon the minister of militia for an explanation of his extraordinary conduct, we have a much better right to call upon our own representatives to explain why they have been so grossly negligent of their duty. They may say that they did not know that these things were going to be done, but such an excuse is worse than none at all. It was their business to know that such things were going to be done and to protect the rights of their constituents in the premises. Reasons have been given to the Colonist why certain members of parliament returned home. It is not now necessary to discuss the sufficiency of these reasons in any individual case, but the astounding fact remains that at the time when the railway policy of the Dominion in respect to the province was under consideration, and the giving out of large contracts for transportation and supplies was debated, there was only one representative of British Columbia in the house of commons. The truth is that the provincial delegation to Ottawa possesses little or no influence. It is divided in politics, which is of itself not a bad thing, but the division goes even further, for it prevents co-operation when the interests of the province are at stake, which is an outrageous thing. It is time for a change in this respect.

The conclusion from the above statement of facts and also from other matters, which neither time nor space will permit a full discussion of at present, is that the time has come for a radical change in British Columbia. Hitherto our representation in parliament has been little more than an appanage of one or the other of the political parties and therefore, its numerical strength being small, its influence has been of little account. In provincial politics the effort of the opposition has been directed to discrediting the government and thus to weaken its influence at home and abroad. The time has come when we should lay aside all considerations excepting those tending to advance the interests of our province. What we need is the organization of the British Columbia party. A vacancy has occurred, or will shortly occur, in the Vancouver representation to parliament owing to the resignation of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. His place should be taken by a man pledged to fight the battles of British Columbia wholly independent of party. He should go to Ottawa with but one instruction from his constituents, namely, to do battle for the rights of this province. In the forthcoming provincial elections the people have an opportunity of accomplishing much in the same direction. The present government stands pledged to provincial development. It has given all earnest of its intentions in this regard. It purposes to advance along the same lines in the future. It is confronted with a movement which seeks to place at the head of affairs a professional politician from Manitoba, whose whole record shows that if he is entrusted with power he will use it for personal aggrandizement and in order to enhance his influence with the party now in power at Ottawa. The province will be sacrificed that Joseph Martin may become powerful. Against such a movement as this it is time for the people of British Columbia to enter their most solemn protest, and the way for them to do this is to rally around the representative of British Columbia interests. To-day Hon. J. H. Turner stands before Canada as the representative of the progress and development of this province. His standard is the nucleus and rallying point of a British Columbia party. Whether we are Liberals or whether we are Conservatives, there is one thing that we all ought to be—namely, British Columbians. We have in this province a heritage of priceless value. It can be developed only by the co-operation of the provincial and federal parliaments. This co-operation can be secured by our presenting a united front to Ottawa and by our demanding, not as Conservatives nor as Liberals, but as British Columbians, that justice shall be done. Therefore we say that the verdict of the electors of this province next month should be for J. H. Turner and fair play to British Columbia.

An instruction was given to a jury in a murder case in Seattle last week by Judge Jacobs that is worthy of passing notice. The accused was the father of three girls, whom the man, who was slain, had ruined. He was seeking to entice one of them from home and for that purpose was talking with her over the telephone. The father learning of this went out, met the would-be enticer and shot him. The judge told the jury that as a man was justified in taking the life of one who invaded his home with the intent of injuring a member of his family, so he might properly kill one who, instead of coming personally to the house, sought to accomplish the same purpose through the telephone. This seems to be pushing the sanctity of the home a very long distance; but we are not prepared to say that in the particular case in question it was not a proper instruction to the jury. The accused was promptly acquitted.

The Inland Sentinel thinks it is in bad taste for the Colonist to refer to the absence of Messrs. Bostock and Templeman from Ottawa at a critical time in the session. At the risk of again offending the taste of our excessively courteous contemporary, we say that this sort of talk is rubbish. It is true that Messrs. Templeman and Bostock were bound over to the assizes on a libel prosecution; but it is also true that if they had desired to remain at Ottawa, as they should have done in order to discharge their duty to their constituents, they could have easily arranged to do so.

Mr. Joseph Martin, says a Mainland contemporary, spoke at length on his reasons for opposing the Turner government. Mr. Martin wasted a good deal of time over a very simple matter. Mr. Martin is opposed to the Turner government because he was not invited to join it. This is also the reason why Mr. Cotton is opposed to it. This fellow feeling of the two distinguished oppositionists is what makes them so wondrous kind to each other.

The opposition Midway Advance says that party to which it gives its support has no use for Mr. Higgins and that the government can have him if they want him. It describes Mr. Higgins as a man with seven sides to his politics, one for every day in the week. This leads the Vancouver World to remark that "the foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but Mr. Higgins has no political refuge."

The Colonist can pardon a good deal of hysteria on the part of the Inland Sentinel, but its pretence, that a recent article in this paper charging the whole British Columbia contingent in the federal parliament with neglecting the interests of British Columbia, is an attempt to prejudice a jury against Messrs. Templeman and Bostock shows that our lively contemporary is off its mental balance temporarily.

Referring to Mr. Cotton's inconsistency, the Vancouver World says: "If the dead only could speak." Tut, neighbor, there are enough living men to convict Mr. Francis L. Carter-Cotton of political inconsistency and duplicity of the blackest kind.

The Kaslo Kootenaian says that the government is steadily gaining ground in that portion of the province and in point of fact "it is difficult to find an out-and-out oppositionist.

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FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advertisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 876, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 11 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73 Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 102 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet, and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a monthly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 6, fol. 287, No. 41,53B.

5. Subdivisions 14 and 15 being part of suburban five acre lots 8 and 13, situate on North Park street, and having for each lot a frontage of 100 feet on North Park street by a depth of 140 feet more or less. There is a dwelling house with seven rooms upon this property which is at present occupied by a monthly tenant. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 85, No. 11,094B.

6. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 90 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 650, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON, 21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

City of Victoria

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment for the year 1898 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria, will be held at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., May 12th, 1898. m12

Theodore Davie. Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD. Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. e25

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NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—

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Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

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Sailor Hats, ladies' and children's, just arrived. All shapes and sizes. The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

We have just received another large consignment of Ladies' and Children's Sailors. The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

Fine sash curtain nettings, frilled or otherwise, in several widths, at Weiler Bros. *

Liberty art cretones, sateens, negus cloths, serges, etc., at Weiler Bros.; fringes to suit all colors. *

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Crawford Chainless Bicycle has arrived and it's a dandy. Onions & Plimley, practical bicycle makers, Broad street, Victoria. *

A carload of assorted furniture has just been unpacked by Weiler Bros., and no doubt you will find something that you have been waiting for. *

Egg Dividers—separating the white from the yoke. Up-to-date housekeepers cannot afford to divide in the old risky way any more. Call and inspect at E. J. Saunders & Co. *

New photos. of Skagway, The Trail, The Summit, Sheep Camp, etc., etc., also May 24th Celebration and Review at Beacon Hill. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

Removed.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13. *

The first steamer of the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation company leaves Bennett on the 8th of the month, and passengers from Victoria must leave here before the end of the week if they intend to take advantage of the first trip to Dawson. The other two steamers leave on the 11th and 14th. *

A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held at the City hall tomorrow evening.

There will be a battalion drill of the Fifth Regiment at the Drill hall this evening.

A meeting of the finance committee of the celebration will be held this evening to close the accounts and settle up the business.

The Friendly Help Association will hold their regular monthly meeting this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock in the Market hall.

Two members of the fire department spent Sunday afternoon fighting a grass fire at Carey Castle, started by hot ashes.

The hearing of the charge against Mr. S. D. Schultz of assaulting Victor M. Ruthven was yesterday adjourned until this afternoon at 2:30.

A letter has been received from Mr. Joseph Clearihue, who with other Victorians, has placed a big pack train on the route from Glenora to Teslin Lake. He states that his first train started for the lake on May 24.

Three boys, charged with throwing stones on the street, were yesterday morning convicted and discharged by Magistrate Macrae, their fathers being bound over in $50 each to guarantee the boys' good behavior for a year. A fine of $7 was imposed on a resident of Esquimalt for driving over Rock Bay bridge at a pace faster than a walk.

Word has been received of the death in Westminster of Henry Ward, who a year ago was a resident of Victoria. Mr. Ward came here from Halifax, where he was agent of the Comercial Union Insurance Co. He had been an invalid for some months past and died at St. Mary's hospital.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

GORDON'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Charge of Theft Adjourned for Six Weeks—Now Accused of Horse Stealing.

The speedy trial opened yesterday of William A. Gordon, who is accused of stealing on July 12 last in the Omineca country, the property of his partner, Isaac Jones, who so mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Justice Walkem presided, and after some formal evidence was given by Indian Agent Loring, of Hazleton, and an Indian witness, Mr. A. G. Smith, for the crown, asked that the case be adjourned for six weeks owing to the absence of an important witness. Mr. Hunter for the defence objected, but Superintendent Hussey put in an affidavit stating that Joseph J. Chapman, an important witness, was at present near Quesnelle and it would be necessary to secure his attendance at the trial. The court made the order postponing the trial for six weeks, and fixed Gordon's bail at $300.

This, however, is not the only charge Gordon has to answer, as he was immediately afterwards arraigned for stealing a horse. This animal was supposed to have belonged to his unfortunate partner, and Gordon is accused of having first sold the horse to an Indian named Sanawas at Tom Creek and afterwards stolen the animal back again.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.

An Indian Woman of the Pennalahut Tribe the Victim of Melancholia.

The circumstances of the death of the Indian woman Jennie Billy, a member of the Pennalahut tribe of Kuper Island, to investigate which Coroner H. O. Wellburn was summoned on Saturday last, pointed indisputably to suicide, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Jennie had been of a highly sensitive temperament, and frequent quarrels with her sister-in-law had induced nervous melancholia. In this condition on Friday evening last she deliberately hanged herself with her own shawl in an outhouse on the reservation. Coupled with the verdict of suicide was a declaration by the jury that at the time of her self-destruction the woman was temporarily insane.

DEATH OF DR. EBERTS.

The Brother of the Attorney-General Dies at Montreal of Blood Poisoning.

Sad news came from Montreal yesterday to Hon. D. M. Eberts, news which will be received with sorrow by all the friends of that gentleman and of his brother, Dr. Eberts, whose sudden death is announced.

The doctor was for some time a resident of this province, and during his residence in Wellington became one of the best known and most generally esteemed citizens of the mining community. He was a younger man than the Attorney-General, being born in Chatham, Ontario, 39 years ago, and received his medical education at McGill, from which university he graduated.

In 1886 he was superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, coming from Manitoba to Wellington some years ago, and becoming the fast friend of the miners during his professional career in their midst. From British Columbia he went with his family, Mrs. Eberts and two young children, to Vienna, Austria, for the purpose of studying special branches of his profession, returning from Europe to Montreal, where he was engaged in practice at the time of his demise.

The cause of death was blood poisoning, the result of an operation at the Montreal General Hospital.

There was a large attendance on Sunday at the funeral of the late Daniel Kelly. The members of the Y.M.I. were present in a body and many sorrowing friends followed the remains to Ross Bay. Rev. Father Nicolaye and Leterme conducted services at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral. The pallbearers were: Captains Martin and O'Leary and Messrs. M. Sweeney, Wm. Devereau, E. Geiger and H. J. O'Leary.

In the little Methodist church, Victoria West, a farewell entertainment to Rev. J. P. Hicks and a reception to Rev. J. P. D. Knox, the newly appointed pastor, was given last evening. The event was largely attended and a thoroughly congenial evening was spent. The occasion is the second wherein the two ministers have met under similar circumstances. Mr. Knox is no stranger to Victoria, having three years ago been pastor of the same church, and although his old congregation regret parting with Mr. Hicks, it is with a sense of pleasure that they welcome back his successor.

Close on eight hundred people came from Seattle on the City of Kingston yesterday and there would have been 200 more had the boat's certificate allowed her to carry a greater number. The bicyclists, of whom there were over two hundred, were met at the wharf by the members of the cycling branch of the J.B.A.A. and taken for a short run. In the afternoon there was a band concert at Beacon Hill for the benefit of the visitors, arranged for by the old guard of the V.W.C. and other little courtesies showed them that they were welcome to the city. Arrangements had been made for the passage of the wheels through the customs so there was no trouble in that respect, and best of all, the weather was ideal.

PREMIER TURNER'S TOUR.

The First Minister Discusses the Record and Policy of the Government,

To the Thorough Satisfaction of the Electors of Cowichan and Comox.

A Series of Splendid Meetings Indicating Success for the Government.

If the indications of crowded and enthusiastic public meetings, well satisfied constituencies, and hearty promises of support count for anything, Premier Turner and his government are sure of endorsation in Cowichan and Comox districts. These Hon. Mr. Turner has just visited, and the residents hailed the opportunity to hear from his own lips the account of his stwardship, and at the same time to assure him of the continuance of their confidence in himself and his policy. The meeting at Cumberland on Thursday night is spoken of by entirely disinterested parties as one of the most satisfactory political gatherings the district has ever known, while equal cordiality and good feeling characterized the Duncan and Cobble Hill assemblies. No public meeting was held at Nanaimo, but the friends and followers of the Premier in the Coal City did not permit him to pass through their town without grasping his hand and assuring him that Nanaimo, as always, is "right." Throughout both districts visited no genuine complaint agains tthe government has been voiced, the only grievance brought to the notice of the Premier being purely local—trifling matters of detail susceptible of immediate and satisfactory adjustment. That the leader of the government should have taken the time and trouble to come among them at the very outset of what promises to be a trying campaign, is taken as a special compliment by the settlers of Comox and Cowichan, and Mr. Nightingale seemed to express the feeling of all when in closing the Cobble Hill meeting—the last of the series—he said:

"I have come to the conclusion that it would be a great mistake for this province to let so good a man as Mr. Turner go. Tried and proven men of brains and capacity in the charge of the country's affairs are essential to its continued prosperity. In Hon. Mr. Turner British Columbia has such an one—the soul of integrity progressive experienced and everywhere esteemed as a man and a citizen. Nothing has ever been substantiated against him during his long career in politics, and the farmers should join with the miners in returning him to power with a majority adequately emphasizing their appreciation."

THE PREMIER AT DUNCAN.

A Forceful Exposition of the Government Policy—Major Mutter Talks Good Common Sense.

Although unhappily a little late in starting, the meeting at Duncan Saturday was exceptionally well attended, and what is more, thoroughly representative. There were none who came to amuse themselves or to be amused, and the intelligent farmers of the district who constituted the majority of the audience, weighed carefully every statement of the Premier's before placing upon his course the stamp of their hearty approval. Mr. Alexander Blythe was chairman, Mr. G. H. Hadwen secretary, and these with Major J. M. Mutter, the district member, and Mr. Herd, the opposition candidate, occupied seats on the platform—the latter by invitation of the Premier.

In prefacing his remarks, Hon. Mr. Turner referred to the disposition of a portion of the country to hold him responsible for all the misdeeds or errors of judgment in the government of the country during its history as a province. This he did not consider fair or just, for in reality his responsibility for the management of British Columbia's affairs commenced only when he became Prime Minister, and during the time he had filled that important office he regarded as abundant the proof, in practical accomplishments, of the wisdom of the government policy. The country had grown and developed with amazing rapidity, which it could not have done had its destinies been controlled by a parsimonious administration, failing in recognition of or confidence in the greatness of the province in its resources. The chief complaint raised against the government appeared to be that it had retained the reins of power by extravagant expenditure—that it had added alarmingly and unnecessarily to the civil service list throughout the province; that it had borrowed recklessly for works of a magnitude not justified at the present stage of provincial development; and that the members of the cabinet had been persistently advancing their own interests and not those of the public, and should be turned out of power for wasting the heritage of the people. These charges he would deny, both generally and specifically. The government had been a prudent and economical one, carefully husbanding the provincial revenue, improving the provincial credit, tiding the country over the evil times, and placing British Columbia in a position to take advantage of each opportunity to develop the resources of the province. This was the liberal and intelligent policy of the Government.

To take the chief item of complaint—the expenditure had unquestionably been large, but the conditions of the country and the necessities of the times demanded a large expenditure to ensure development, and without this large expenditure it would have been impossible for British Columbia to have won her present proud position. Assuredly British Columbia was magnificently endowed in the variety, value and extent of her natural resources, but without a liberal investment in the trails and roads and railways and public works these resources could never be brought to market, or the necessary augmentation of the population be accomplished. (Hear; hear).

With regard to the growth of the revenue during the past four years, it would be remembered that until 1893-4 the province existed under a different form of land law to that which then came into force. Large tracts of the public domain could previously be purchased at low rates, and numbers of these blocks being held, complaint became general as to the so-called evil of land speculation, and the law was so changed as to restrict the sale of land to small holdings. Of course there was an immediate and appreciable decrease in the revenue from land sales, which had theretofore been as high as $200,000 per annum, and in addition to this decrease the province had at the same time to face a depression that was not merely local, but extended through all America—and indeed was world wide. In that year the revenue was $798,570, and wholesale ruin was confidently predicted for the province by the opposition. They foresaw a continued decline of the revenue, stagnation of trade, suffering for the poor, and practical collapse for British Columbia.

Yet blue ruin did not come. Instead of declining, the revenue advanced, and the province emerged from the test of the hard times with a revenue of $1,365,142, an increase of 83 per cent.—and this, be it remembered, in the face of serious business depression. Take the present year up to the 30th June and it would be found that progress had been even more marked—that the revenue had more than doubled since 1894. But, the opponents of the government would say, the government is not alone responsible for this remarkable expansion. Nor did he make such a claim. He did, however, maintain that the government by well considered legislation and a broad-minded grasp of affairs had arrested the decline of the revenue, and had been largely and directly responsible for its upward growth. (Hear, hear.)

How had it been done? By looking ahead and fostering the growth of productive industries. At the time this progressive policy was initiated, the mining districts, more particularly in Kootenay, were showing signs of great promise. The mineral wealth was undoubtedly there, but it was evident that it could not be properly utilized and made a contributor to the provincial revenue without liberal and judicious investment in roads, trails and railways to make the country accessible. This expenditure the government decided to make, and results had abundantly justified the wisdom of the policy.

Taking the Kootenay country, and the Slocan district more particularly, the Premier plainly showed how many difficulties confronted the government in their assumption of the task of furnishing railway facilities, their efforts in this direction being taken as the opposition keynote at the last election, and the cry being raised throughout the length and breadth of the province that the government had simply paid the money of the people into the hands of boodling railway contractors. It was declared that the price paid for the road was exhorbitant, and that in the end its construction would be found unjustified by results. The reverse was the case, for prospectors flocked into the country; the mines were opened out and made productive; camps and towns and cities sprang into existence; and the revenue of the country quickly began to feel the effect looked for. The object lesson was the same in the vicinity of Rossland, so that Kootenay, which before gave less than $30,000 to the province, last year contributed more than $300,000 to the revenue, and was still advancing.

True, the government did not create the mines of the Kootenay, but it undertook, in the face of tremendous opposition and in discouraging times, to provide the railways that have made hese mines productive, and thus have raised the revenue from that quarter of the province from $30,000 per annum to better than $300,000.

The history of the other railways recently constructed with the assistance of the government demonstrated the wisdom of the government's railway policy in similar manner. Take the Shuswap and Okanagan, which had been the means of settling up the valleys traversed, with an industrious and thrifty population. Low rates had been obtain-

Continued on Page Six.

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TURNER'S TOURING TRIP.

Continued from Page Five.

ed for the settlers on this road, which tended to keep down the revenue desired by the province from this road. As it is it will very soon, he hoped, through the additional traffic received by the construction of the Penticton road be able to care for itself without any call upon the province.

The success of the Shuswap and Okanagan road being proved, the government had next given consideration to the importance of a railway to connect this road and district with the Kootenay mining country, the needs and conditions of the two being essentially dissimilar. This road also was now assured, running from Penticton to the Boundary, giving the farmers of the valleys a profitable market for their produce among the miners of Kootenay. Independent of the providing of this excellent home market, the road would be justified as the Shuswap and Okanagan had been in the settlement induced, the development of the Shuswap and Okanagan valleys being really phenomenal. The settlers were of the very best class; the output of their farms was the first quality; and so far advanced were their agricultural operations that in several parts of the district, mills were being operated to the limit of their capacity, notably the fine co-operative mill, which had already returned handsome dividends, and running night and day cannot yet keep pace with the orders it receives.

These were a few illustrations of the expenditure so loudly complained of, investments in reality that had amply redeemed expectations and were already returning dividends to the country far beyond comparison with the cost invoived. Nor had the far-sighted policy of fostering industrial development been confined to any part or section of the province. There was no quarter neglected, although the immensity of the province in proportion to the population greatly magnified the task devolving upon the government. There was no sacrificing of the Mainland districts for the benefit of the Island, or of the Island districts for the advantage of the Mainland. Fortunately the Island-Mainland bickering was dying out; this sectional feeling was always to be deprecated, and could not but be antagonistic to the general good of the province.

All sections of British Columbia were required to assist in the provincial upbuilding, and the wisdom and justice of this would be readily granted. It would be unfair, indeed, to spend the $300,000 contributed to the revenue from Kootenay, in that district, simply because Kootenay had brought that much money into the treasury. How had Kootenay been enabled to do this? By the co-operation of the other parts of the province to make it accessible and promote its development. Now Kootenay may be expected to bear its share in turn for the development of other sections, so that they in turn may also become equally productive.

In roads, trails, bridges and railways, and surveys, $4,240,000 had been spent by the province since 1891 under the head of public works. This was certainly a large sum, and the opposition cry was that its expenditude involved the running of the province into debt, and a large excess of expenditure over revenue. This was in a measure true; but in effect decidedly wrong. It would be impossible to do what had been done for British Columbia without creating a debt, but this in no way reflected upon the wisdom of the policy pursued by the government.

It was just the same as a man in business, who if he was progressive, was prepared to spend money for the extension of his interests. Supposing he saw how his trade would be materially benefitted by an investment of two thousand dollars—how his business would thereby be developed and larger profits be made possible. He would borrow the money for the purposes of his business, and, having obtained the necessary capital, would not lock up the money in his safe, but utilize it promptly for the expected return. Of course in the first year the expenditure he would have to make would show disadvantageously on the books; there would be an apparent over-expenditure, but in reality an investment, and no one would think of declaring that the man had been unwise to so develop his business.

The application of the illustration to the affairs of the province would present the matter fairly. Of course the investment showed as an over expenditure, but this did not mean that a bad investment had been made, or the only proper course had not been taken to promote provincial expansion and prosperity. (Applause).

It is entirely wrong to suppose that loans were being utilized to meet the running expenses of government. The country was self-sustaining, and the public accounts would show any person reading them carefully that ordinary revenue not only was sufficient to meet the ordinary running expenses of government, but left a substantial margin to turn into permanent public works. The loans had been for the purposes of roads, railways, etc., for the opening up of the country and the development of its resources. There were, however, other public works of equal importance and necessity, such as hospitals, homes for the feeble and the helpless of the country, and other similar charitable institutions with assistance in the maintenance of doctors in new settlements. The time had gone by when prospective settlers took no thought of such matters. It was now almost as essential in their eyes that there should be schools for their children, and medical aid at hand in the event of it being required, as that there should be a road giving access to their homes. The government quite understood the value of the amenities of civilization, and was doing all in its power to provide them.

Another public work not usually classed as such was agriculture, in which $60,000 had been spent. At the time that he became a member of the government and found himself styled Minister of Agriculture as well as Minister of Finance, he had asked his colleagues what the duties of the Minister of Agricultfre were supposed to include. No one could inform him, for the office until then had been little better than a name. He determined that if the office was to be retained it would be because it was necessary and proven in the interest of the country. Looking carefully into the matter he decided to thoroughly organize the department, and initiate active work in behalf of the farming industry. The first step was to call for returns from the farmers who were a little afraid to supply the desired information, imagining that it was to be used as a basis of taxation. They soon got over this idea, however, and responded to the call, so that before long the department was able to issue its first report—a good report, and the starter that meant much in calling attention to the agricultural possibilities of the province.

By persistent and systematic work, agriculture had been intelligently fostered since that time, legislation secured for the benefit of the farmer, institutes formed throughout the province, dairies and creameries established, and practical instruction given by lectures and other means, in the several branches of agricultural industry, by the most qualified and reliable experts. This year the work was to be carried on with increased energy, a number of the instructors from the Central Experimental Farm coming out in July to deliver lectures through the country and illustrate the latest and best methods in the various branches of farming to which they have given attention.

In fruit growing the work of the department had been most beneficial. Fortunately the department had secured the services of a man than whom none was more capable of handling this important branch—Mr. R. M. Palmer. His endeavors to promote the upbuilding of the fruit growing industry had been unwearied, and so valuable had he become to the farmers that every part of the province was asking for him, and lamenting that he could not, subdivide himself so as to permit of his being in half a dozen places at one and the same time. (Laughter).

His advice as to the selection of varieties, the treatment of pests, the packing and handling of fruit, and kindred subjects was invaluable, and it was largely through his efforts in the department that the fruit exchange had been organized and was working satisfactorily, each season extending the range of its profitable operations.

Not only had the fruit output been materially increased in British Columbia, but the quality had been vastly improved, better packing done, and British Columbia fruit could now command a market demand limited only by the supply. In Manitoba it was the strong favorite—the British Columbia article—and in the mining districts a home market was had that was even more worthy of consideration, a market made available by the same fostering policy that had brought about the development of the mines. The Fraser valley and the Similkameen country furnished plenty of evidence as to the demand for British Columbia products from the miners of the Kootenay, while in the north a new community of miners was also looking to this province for all the fruits that can be sent to them. Here special packing would no doubt be required, in consideration of the rigor of the climate, but the profit of the trade would assuredly be large. How fruit was to be got into the northern country brought the premier to the consideration of present plans for the development of the country.

Large grants of land had been made previous to the present year, and cash bonuses of $4,000 per mile had in several cases been provided for with the similar object of securing railway construction to open up various important sections of the province, none more conspicuously in the public eye at present than the Northland, over a thousand miles of railway had in all been provided for, while 530 miles had already been constructed or was in course of constructions, including the Crow's Nest road which would be completed to Kootenay Lake by September and ultimately find an outlet on the Coast through the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern road. Surely this was a great showing for a population of 100,000, which was all British Columbia had a few years ago, although it had been going up with bounds since then. To refer to the proposed lines of communication, the one most talked of was that known as the Yukon road, to extend from a point on the provincial seaboard to Teslin Lake, and give provincial trade entry to the Yukon mining country. This road, he maintained, would be of the greatest importance to the Dominion and to the Province—essential to the maintenance of the provincial trade with the North country. There was a slight hitch at present owing to the attitude of the Dominion government, but Hon. Mr. Sifton had positively declared himself convinced of the necessity of the Dominion aiding the road, and he (Mr. Turner) was as firmly convinced as ever that the federal assistance should be given. It was a natural Dominion undertaking in the first place because it would contribute to the Dominion revenue three dollars for every one coming into the provincial treasury; because it became a contributor to the Dominion just as soon as construction commenced; because its primary object was to connect with a mining region not in British Columbia but a part of the North West Territory of Canada. The history of the negotiations leading up to the presentation of the Railway Aid bill (or Public Works Loan act) to the legislature was briefly reviewed, and the Premier made clear to all how essential to the welfare of the province it had been to act and act quickly as the government had in the Yukon railway legislation of the just closed session.

He hoped on his return to Victoria, he said, to find that the contract had been signed for the construction of the road, and had no reason to believe that he would not. Mr. Mann was daily expected from Montreal, and the latest information of which he was possessed indicated that there would be no difficulty in proceeding immediately with the construction of the line from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake. In the meanwhile the government was pushing on the road or trail to the lake, and thus doing all in its power to facilitate the entry of the gold seekers into the North country.

As knowledge of the country increased, evidence was increasing that in the vicinity of Teslin Lake, and within the borders of British Columbia there is a large auriferous area that will quite repay the attention of the miner and prospector. This section is almost sure to be filled with the reflex from the Klondike, for some are certain to be disappointed there, while others will no doubt prefer to remain and mine in the more temperate and accessible provincial gold fields of Cassiar and Omineca. The importance of the opening of the Northern country to the Coast and to Vancouver Island would be apparent to anyone giving consideration to the subject.

Nor was the Yukon railway the only road proposed with the object of opening up the northern mining country. It was also contemplated at some early date to have a line from the same Coast terminus of this road into the Omineca country, possibly from Kitimaat. From this point easy access was to be had with the north end of Vancouver Island, and the next government should be prepared and make it a part of its policy to take steps looking to the extension of the present Esquimalt and Nanaimo road through to the end of the Island. A few years ago this was impossible; to-day there was no reason to believe that it could not be done. The result of the Yukon gold discoveries had been to direct attention of the world to that part of the country, and while only a short time ago the far North was so very little known that capital would not lend eye or ear to any project looking to its development, everything in connection with the territory was now sure of an attentive consideration. The Cassiar Central had focused attention upon the country south of the Yukon; still another company was at the present time pointing the financial world to the Omineca.

The farmers of British Columbia were in reality quite as interested in the opening up of this northern country as the miners themselves, for it meant new and profitable markets, the acquisition of a heavy contributor to the revenue, and the increased prosperity of the province as a whole. Whatever the outcome of the elections, he was prepared to stand upon his policy—to endeavor to carry on the works seeming necessary for the welfare of the agriculturist as well as for the furtherance of the development of the province by large and well studied expenditures in railways, roads and other public works calculated to make productive the resources of all parts of the province.

It was asked how this was to be done and the statement was frequently made that the debt of the province was already so enormous that adding to it was not to be considered lest the province be ultimately swamped. True, the debt was large, but against it stood assets more than balancing the account, so that in reality the debt was not entitled to the name. The same policy that had produced the present expansion of provincial industries, looked upon as eminently sound by the financial authorities of the world as evidenced by the continued improvement of the provincial credit, would continue to prove beneficial in operation, while there was a possibility that better terms might be secured with the Dominion, and a larger contribution to the maintenance of the province be obtained from the federal treasury. Even although the amount payable to the Province by the Dominion had been fixed by the terms of union, and British Columbia with its small representation could not hope to single-handed secure a readjustment, might not British Columbia in union with some of the other provinces secure opportunity to present her just claims to a larger measure of support from the Dominion? One illustration of what might be done was found in the matter of the care of lunatics, which properly devolved upon the Dominion. This had become a very heavy charge upon provincial finances, and to be relieved of it would enable the province to utilize the money very advantageously in promoting provincial industrial development.

The present debt of British Columbia was $5,549,000 or $39 per head of population, while New Zealand, so persistently pointed to as the model colony of the Empire, showed a debt of $2.00 per capita—and the residents of the southern colony were not at all alarmed as to New Zealand going bankrupt. Of course in New Zealand the state owned the railways and telegraphs, but taking them out of the consideration the per capita debt remained about $135. The experience of New Zealand had failed to convince him—as so many had urged—that we in British Columbia should hereafter own and operate our own railways. British Columbia was not, like New Zealand, a self-contained country, and any state roads here would be compelled to live in active antagonism with the great transcontinental systems. Besides, the desirability of introducing state-owned railways was a question for the Dominion, not the Province, to consider. Where was the province to secure the money for so collosal a project, with direct taxation only to depend upon for revenue? The Dominion, on the other hand, if it saw the advantage of building a railway for the people, had only to put on a few additional cents of duty on whiskey and the problem was solved—for the people would drink whiskey. (Laughter). It would not do for British Columbia to overtax its resources, splendid as they were, and instead of aspiring to state-owned railways it was more practical for the government here to get such control of rates as would assure fair transportation charges and good service to the public, which the people of New Zealand had not. Last year New Zealand had actually got 3¼ per cent. on its railways, but the loans to build the roads had cost more than this, and the rates charged for freight and passage were far beyond those of this country. The conditions and characteristics of British Columbia made state ownership of railways here an impossible or at all events a most impracticable proposition. And if the government was to build and operate the railways, wherever would the civil service list go to, with everyone before an election wanting some place on the road? (Laughter).

Tracing the history of his own endeavors as a public man in behalf of the upbuilding of British Columbia, Hon. Mr. Turner remarked that it might have been far better for him personally had he not gone into the government, but now that he was in politics he hoped to stay at the head of affairs long enough to see the prosperity of the province established on a sure footing for all time. As to his policy to-day—he believed that the conditions of the times justified further expenditure along the lines indicated, for the development of the varied sections and vast resources of the country. That the government had not been, as some charged, "going too fast," and jeopardizing the provincial credit, was shown by the standing of that credit at the present time, the business leaders of the world being so thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of British Columbia affairs during recent years that the provincial credit had steadily advanced and the province was now listed in the open market as second to but two of the great divisions of the Empire. Canada as a dominion being one of these. The present price of money to the province indicated that the next loan would be obtainable for 3 per cent., and surely this did not indicate that the provincial credit was being strained or that the keenest business men in the world inclined to the opinion that the government had gone too fast in the opening up of the resources of British Columbia.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, the late but not lamented speaker of the House—

"He's dead enough politically," observed some one from the rear of the hall.

Mr. Higgins had made the statement that the government's action in the assistance of the Cassiar Central was what had turned him against the administration, and had told the people that the result of the Cassiar Central bill had been to lock up some nine million acres of public land. How he could make such a statement passed comprehension, for the bill certainly produced no such result. There was no land locked up, and in fact no reservation of any land. Nor would a reserve be made. Nothing had been done except to limit the staking by the company to 700,000 acres in blocks of sixteen square miles, and until this land was so staked anyone could go in on it. After it was staked settlers upon it would have to deal with the company, who were ready to make them the most advantageous terms. There was nothing in the way of a reserve upon the land, and as a matter of fact 700,000 acres in so immense a country was a very small consideration, particularly as the land being as yet inaccessible is comparatively without value, and can only be made worth anything by the building of the road that it has been aimed to secure. Mr. Higgins had described the railway plan of the government and its general policy as giving away the heritage of the people. Was it not strange that Mr. Higgins had made no protest when the votes were passing through his hands in the legislature if he was sincere in his statement? He had never once raised any opposition to any of the votes, and even this year when he left the chair and came down on the floor of the House he had insisted on sitting on the government side, and there had voted for the very things he now so emphatically condemned. As to the Cassiar Central, it would be very interesting to probe the origin of his hostility—very interesting indeed.

Passing next to the personal property, or so-called "mortgage" tax, and the mining regulations of the island railway reserve, the Premier traced the history of the former from the time of its inception down to the present time, giving a concise and practical exposition of the subject and the difficulties in the way of altering the present arrangement. The remedy for the difficulty appeared to be simply a reduction of taxation. The first to argue for the removal of the tax, it would be remembered, were the loan companies of Vancouver, and it was highly probable that should the impost be removed, interest rates would be immediately advanced by the loan companies, while the government would have to face the question of how to make up for the source of revenue thus made an end of. The fact should not be lost sight of that the rate of taxes in British Columbia was light despite the large expenditures for the promotion of provincial development, ¾ of 1 per cent. being the showing here as in contrast with 2¼ or 2½ per cent. in the far famed province of Ontario. He was quite prepared to admit the practical duality of the charge involved in the personal property tax, and the importance of doing all possible to relieve the injustice felt by borrowers. In the hope of arriving at some practical solution of the problem a committee had this year been appointed to obtain specific working information and devise some scheme calculated to relieve from the so-called dual taxation. If the desired result can be attained, there would be none more glad to see it than the government, and none more ready than himself to do all in his power to reach the desired end.

"Cheap Money," and the bill to enable the farmers to seure money at easy terms for the development of their properties, he did not propose entering into at any length, for the reason that he had already arranged for men who had made a special study of the subject and possessed every detail of information regarding it, to go through the districts, making plain every point in the legislation and the financial plan involved. Similar stock credit associations had been found to work well in every other country in which they had been given a fair trial, and there seemed no rational reason why results other than successful should be anticipated in this province. Co-operation was the foundation and primary principle of the scheme, and no doubt the credit associations could be made workable and accomplish their mission here with care on the part of all.

As to the mining regulations in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo reserve, he had been endeavoring to arrange for the making public of the terms, but had not as yet been in a position to do so. His advice to any who found the fixed terms unsatisfactory or unfair was to go to headquarters and present the objections He had in mind the case of eight men who had staked the same number of claims, and went to the railway office to buy the land. They found fault with the terms, and were asked, "Well, what do you want to do." They replied that they were prepared to pay $100—$50 down, the balance of the hundred in one year, for eight claims, and the remainder in payments in five years. Without further debate, the proposition was accepted and the men left well satisfied. He was inclined to think that the railway's terms as published were not so liberal as the company was prepared to make if special circumstances indicated the justice of reduction,, and applicants simply presented their complaints to headquarters. The government would of course at all times do their best to promote the interests of the people in the making of the best possible arrangements.

In concluding his address the Premier said that if returned to power, the policy of his government would be to carry on public works for the opening up not only of Vancouver Island, but of all parts of the province, one of the contemplated projects being the Teslin Lake railway, and another the extension of the present Island road to the north end of Vancouver Island, providing a favorite passenger and light freight route to the North. The day of the Yukon was not over by any means, and the fact that Chief Engineer Coste had just been sent here to make considerable expenditures for the improvement of the Teslin, the Hootalinqua and other northern waterways, demonstrated that the Dominion authorities were not overlooking the North country. He had asked Mr. Coste if there existed any truth for the report gaining circulation that the Dominion had information indicating that the Yukon country would not justify anticipations. On the contrary, was his reply, the reports from all sections of the Yukon are so good that the government is almost afraid to let them become public. Careful reports have been received from each of the gold producing creeks, and totalling the output of these the result is so enormous that discounting it by 50 per cent. there will be still some $15,000,000 coming down this season.

"The policy upon which I ask the support of the people of British Columbia for myself and my government," concluded the Premier, "can be described in few words—progress in and for British Columbia. Progress secured through the opening up of our mines, the assistance and building up of our agricultural industry and our fisheries, so that general prosperity and contentment may naturally result."

During the progress of the address the closest attention of the audience had been given to the speaker, expressions of approval being frequent. As he resumed his chair the feeling of the meeting was expresed in long-continued applause. The invitation to anyone to ask questions was not accepted, and the conclusion was therefore to be drawn that Cowichan is satisfied with the record of the government, and will do its part toward returning the present administration to power on next month.

Major Mutter, M.P.P., who next was called upon, took the platform considerably handicapped by the shortness of the time available, and was therefore brief in what he had to say. His address, was, however, pointed and eminently practical. He had been charged, he said, with entering the house as an independent supporter and subsequently degenerating into a slavish follower of the government. This charge he emphatically denied. He had been elected as a supporter of the government and he had supported the government, but with no sacrifice of independence at any time. He had supported the government because it was a government deserving of respect and if he had not at any time voted for measures originating with the opposition it was not because he had any objection to voting for a good opposition bill, but because the opposition had never brought in a bill that with the interests of the country and his constituents at heart he could conscientiously support. As to Hon. Mr. Turner, who had so clearly and interestingly presented the issues of the day for the benefit of the electors of Cowichan, he was not only an able man in public affairs, but a gentleman commanding the admiration and personal regard of every member of the house, opposition as well as government.

Coming to practical politics, the major inquired wherein Cowichan had any complaint as to treatment at the hands of the Turner government. Every reasonable request made through him in behalf of the district had been granted, and the government at all times seemed ready and anxious to promote in every way the prosperity of the district he had had the honor of representing during the late parliament. With reference to the mortgage tax, which some of his constituents were much concerned about, Mr. Cotton's condemnatory resolution dealing with this measure was in effect nothing less than a want of confidence resolution, starting with the declaration that the mortgage tax involved duality of taxation—this term being incorrect, and the collection of an illegal impost being indirectly charged against the government. Such being the case, he certainly could not join in voting for what was no less than a want of confidence resolution and he had therefore brought in an amendment pronouncing the personal property tax not dual taxation, although it was a tax unquestionably bearing unjustly at times on the unfortunate borrower. There was a difficulty unquestionably—a grievance in the operation of the tax—but how to make an end of it was no easy thing to determine. The late chief justice at the time he was premier and attorney general had lent his active brain to the solution of the question, and had brought in a bill aimed at removing the objection. It was found that this would not effect the desired purpose, and Hon. Mr. Davie had given the problem up. Personally he could not see a remedy save in the sweeping away of the tax, which he would like to see, but which involved many and serious financial difficulties. The proposal to exempt from taxation the mortgaged portion of property would not meet the case, for if this solution of the problem were accepted what were the municipalities to do for revenue? Supposing a man owned a farm worth $10,000 and against this farm there was a mortgage of $5,000. This proposal to exempt meant that but the $5,000 valuation would be assessable or taxable, and the revenue of the municipality would be divided by two. Would the municipalities approve of this? Again there was this objection to the removal of the tax. No one would dispute that a rich man should be taxed upon his wealth in money just as much as the farmer upon his land. If the rich man's money was in the bank it could be made to pay income tax, but suppose for the sake of securing a larger return from his capital he put it out on mortgage, would anyone say that the government had no right to follow the money and collect taxes on it just as well as if it were still in bank?

Passing over the Esquimalt and Nanaimo mining regulations with a few words, the retiring member for the district paid a high tribute to the courage of the government in giving the country its new and imposing parliament buildings, a structure worthy of the greatness and the future of the province, and none too soon provided, for the old buildings had become so unsanitary that during the last session in them the members were continually ill. The buildings had in fact been standing directly over a cess pool and he had at one time threatened to complain to the board of health unless immediate action was taken in the direction of providing more suitable accommodations. The policy enunciated by Hon. Mr. Turner he looked upon as worthy of a statesman and of a great country. The railway plan was a workable one, and in the best interests of the country, and he hoped to see not only the line extended as suggested to the north end of the island, but the early construction of a road to bring the district of Alberni into close touch with the other parts of the island and with the capital. The development of agriculture, the cheap money scheme and other live topics were

(Continued on page 7.)

Notice to Intending Klondikers

For years our well-known brands of

'Derby' and 'Old Virginia'

plug smoking tobacco have been shipped by us to the Klondike. As this tobacco is

Prepared to Stand the Climate

we recommend pipe smokers to provide themselves with a supply of

'Derby' and 'Old Virginia'

packed in 17½ lb. and 10 lb. tin caddies, which can be had from all dealers in British Columbia.

The American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
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Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

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30 DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDYAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,

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CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer

45 Government Street, Victoria.

The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

$1,000 REWARD.

3 Big Fires in One Day.

Protect your homes by purchasing a

STEMPEL MACHINE.

Costs little; insures you against loss. A lady can handle it. Be sure you get a Stempel. Beware of Peddlars offering bogus machines. We offer a $1,000 challenge to any machine on the market. Write the Agent.

W. H. PRICE } Sole Agent for British Columbia.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	12:20	7:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	7:35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
Ar. Victoria	A.M. 12:07	P.M. 8:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:46	4:38
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	4:25

For rates and information apply at Company' offices.

A. DUNSMUIR. President

H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

Watches And Jewelry

Will sell at prime cost for a few days, the largest and most select stock of Diamonds, Watches and Clocks. The sale will commence on the 14th of May, and continue up to the 21st. A FEW ARTICLES QUOTED: Waltham Watch Co. special high grade Vanguard, 21 ruby jewels, adjusted to ⅛ of a second; climate and position, $25.00; Crescent street, 17 ruby jewels, highest grade of movement made by Waltham Co. for twenty-five years, $19.00; Waterbury Watches, short wind, stemwind and setters, $2.00; Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c. S. A. STODDART, 68 YATES ST.

$200.00 REWARD

A reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery, dead or alive, of the body of B. S. SPENCER, of San Francisco, who was lost on the Jane Gray, off Cape Flattery, May 22, 1898.

Said Spencer weighed 185 pounds, was 5 feet 7 inches high, had very full smooth face, with marked dimple in chin, thick black hair, gray eyes, and heavy brow.

Address R. A. McLAUGHLIN, San Francisco.

Or—ABRAHAM E. SMITH, U. S. Consul, Victoria, B.C.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the . . . .

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The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes

HANDY LIST

—OF—

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BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HARDWARE, MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fe1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.

W. H. PHILLIPPS, 39½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license of "Everett's Exchange," situate on the corner of Esquimalt and Craigflower roads, from Patrick Everett to Frederick Smith, for the retail of wine, beer and other spiritous liquors.

P. EVERETT.

May 27th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
no6 Solicitors for the Applicants.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Stirrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

Notice to Taxpayers.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts, of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich, and parts of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1898 Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz—

If paid on or before June, 1898:—

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates namely, upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent. when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898.

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property. Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild and.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-fourths of one per cent.

Revenue Tax, $3 00 per capita (Victoria City xcepted).

Victoria, B. C., January 6th, 1898.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Van Anda Copper and Gold Company will be held in the office of the company, Room 608 Bailey Building, Seattle, Washington, on Tuesday, June 7th, 1898, at 1 o'clock p.m.

HARRY W. TREAT,
m24 Secretary.

...LAKESIDE HOTEL...

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING"

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros., - - - Props

ED. LINES, General scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc, cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

EDUCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 4th 1898, at 8:45 a. m.:

Victoria .. In South Park School Building
Vancouver ..... In High School Building
Kamloops ..... In Public School Building

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All Candidates for First Class Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1898.
m6

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:

25th May, 1898.

W. F. Robertson, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, B. A., Sc., to be Provincial Mineralogist vice William A. Carlyle, Esquire, resigned.

DUE AND CONTINUOUS ELIMINATION

is recognized by all Physicians to be the chief requisite for the restoration and preservation of health.

APENTA is the Best Eliminant.

"AN IDEAL PURGATIVE."—*The Practitioner.*

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

MACONOCHIE'S RATIONS

THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S FOODS ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
- - London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pates and Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.

130 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

.....Nothing will be so useful to

Klondykers as a supply of VASELINE

It cures Coughs, Sore throat, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, etc.

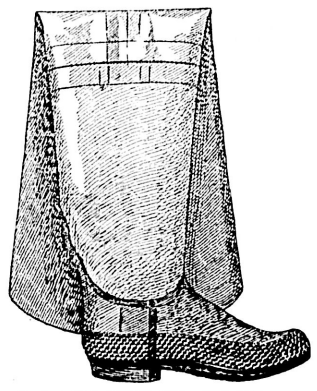
It is the best Lubricant for Metal Implements, Arms, etc.

It softens and preserves leather.

Put up in 5 lb tins, 1 lb tins, ½ lb tins, collapsible tubes 2 oz., collapsible tubes 1 oz.

Look for the name "CHESEBROUGH MANF'G CO." on the package, and take no other

"ALASKA" Mining Boots.



Design Reg. March, 1896. Pat. July, 1894.

Ask your dealer to show you the Alaska, the best mining boot sold—bar none.

Made of the best materials, thus ensuring best wear, the life of the boot is yet further prolonged by its

Patent Corrugated Edge

This corrugation prevents a scrape or blow from damaging the boot proper, a point every miner will appreciate. Made with rubber or leather inner and outersole.

Sold by all good outfitters; see on the inside of legging the name of boot and stamp of makers

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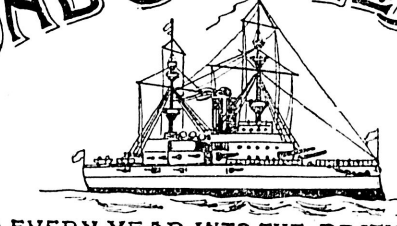

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CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY.

HAPPY YOUTH!

'Oh, Had I Known the Value of Health—Why Did Not Some Friendly Hand Guide" Me?

THIS IS THE CRY OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—victims of careless, reckless youth. The vital spark is dimmed by the loss of that priceless boon, nerve strength. Life seems full of trouble because the nerves are weak and the spirits depressed. Pains are felt in the back, the head is dizzy, and there are hot and cold flushes. Nervous debility is approaching.

RESTORE HAPPY YOUTH

By using Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. Get back all the joy of youthful vigor. Feel th life bouncing through your veins and carrying ambition to your brain. There is a new pleasure in living when you are wearing Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It replaces the nerve strength. It pours vitality into the body for hours at a time. Thousands of young men and women owe their happiness to it. So will you. Write to Dr. Sanden tell him of your troubles, and he will send you a book for men or for women, which will tell you how to regain vital nerve strength. Send to-day. Address

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Agents.

TURNER'S TOURING TRIP.

Continued from Page Six.

touched upon, and with regard to the Cassiar Central and the statements of those who, like Mr. Higgins, were so ready to say anythin in connection with the grant, he would only ask how many had even read the bill they took it upon themselves to condemn? If they had not so much as read it, were they competent to say whether the measure was good or bad for the province? The government's record was to be read in the progress and substantial development of all parts of the province, and in the present highly satisfactory condition of the British Columbia credit in the London market. This was not only the financial center of the Empire, but of the world, and when the great financiers of London endorsed in the most emphatic manner the business-like policy of the government, he looked upon it as the strongest commendation that the people of British Columbia could seek or desire. It was as strong an argument as could be asked for in reply to the question why the present administration should be returned, and he felt sure that Cowichan would do its part by electing a supporter of Hon. Mr. Turner's administration. He would not himself be a candidate, but he hoped to see the electors get together in convention and pick a good man from among themselves and elect him. They of course could depend on his co-operation and support in the contest. (Applause).

Mr. Herd, the nominee of the opposition in the district, being invited to address the meeting, thanked the Premier for having called him to the platform, a courtesy which he considered he had no right to expect at a government convention. He had listened with interest to the Premier's address, and while he did not consider himself competent to answer it at present he had taken a careful note of what Hon. Mr. Turner had said, and would give the electors his opinion on the subjects touched upon before the close of the campaign. He did not feel himself capable of discussing public questions with the Premier and Major Mutter; it was rather too much to expect him to face them both, with all their experience and their knowledge of public questions, but he saw only the promise of increased taxation until the coming of a more economical administration, and was for that reason in opposition. He held it to be unfair to compare British Columbia with self-contained New Zealand in the matter of per capita indebtedness. Rather compare the province with the other provinces of the Canadian confederation, and it would be found that no other province was so heavily burdened. If the electors were to return the present government it would mean simply that they endorsed its record; if not it would show to future governments that the people of British Columbia will not tolerate any more crookedness in office.

"I guess I had better withdraw that expression," said Mr. Herd, here hesitating, and the chairman acquiescing, "I guess you had"—he added, "and I apologize for it."

The opposition standard bearer closed by saying that he recognized he had a very hard task before him, but would do his best and make the best fight possible under the circumstances; and after Premier Turner had set him right in one or two public matters on which he had been groping in the dark, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Premier, proposed by Mr. Horace Davie, and acknowledgment of the courteous and capable chairmanship of Mr. Blythe.

ELECTORS OF COBBLE HILL

Also Listen to An Explanation of What the Government Has Done and Aims to Do in Future.

Driving directly from the Duncan meeting to Cobble Hill, Premier Turner later in the same afternoon addressed a second meeting of Cowichan electors over which Mr. Nightingale presided with his recognized tact and ability. In presenting the Premier he besought for him a considerate hearing, and for what he would have to say, the thoughtful attention of the electorate.

After thanking the voters present for the opportunity of meeting and addressing them, Hon. Mr. Turner said that he labored under some difficulty in varying what he had to speak about at the various places in the district, for the text was necessarily the same and figures were usually regarded as something of a dry subject. First of all in passing through the country he was endeavoring to ascertain what complaint was found with the government and its management of the affairs of the province. The answers had been varied and peculiar. Personalities entered largely into them, and as he deprecated the introduction of private affairs into politics with these he did not propose to deal.

As to the other complaints, they were contradictory and vague—seemingly the sum total of all grievances against government that the people had been storing up during the past twenty years. For the acts of former administrations he did not propose to be held responsible even although the government was known as the same. The policy of a government changed as the years passed. Men got new ideas and it was well for them to do so, for stagnation would be fatal to the country, and governmental policy must not stand still, but advance with the times to assure the rational and satisfactory development of the resources of the country. Take the history of the provincial loans as an illustration, those loans which the opposition had confidently prophesied were to bring ruin and desolation upon the country by utterly destroying its credit. Instead of this the credit of the country was steadily mounting upward, and the country itself was going ahead and prospering—proof not only that the government's policy was a wise and farsighted one, but that the opposition were utterly incapable of reading the signs of the times.

Reviewing his political career since his first election in Victoria thirteen years ago, and touching upon his great surprise when he was asked by the then Premier, the late Hon. John Robson, to become a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Turner said that soon after becoming finance minister he had recognized it as his duty to undertake the remodelling of the provincial financial system and the establishment of British Columbia's credit upon a sound foundation. In this undertaking he had had a gratifying measure of success, as the rise in the value of the provincial securities from 86 to 102 within the past few years would amply attest. Outlining the difficult task faced by the administration a bold and progressive policy through the dark days of financial depression, with the object of promoting better times by the development of the country, the Premier pointed at Kootenay as eloquently testifying to the advantageous policy of opening up the country by means of assisted railways, etc. The results of liberal investments in such Kootenay public works had been the making of a great revenue-producing district, the settlement of a large and thrifty population, the building up of the valuable mines of the upper country, and the opening of a profitable home market to the agriculturists of other sections of the province.

The now abandoned land grant system in railway promotion, with its advantages and disadvantages, was next dealt with, and after telling of what had been done in the way of promoting provincial development by means of public works, the Premier ventured the opinion that no other country could be found in which so much had been done successfully toward the making productive of natural resources.

The negotiations for the securing of an all-Canadian—practically an all-British Columbian—route into the Yukon gold fields were traced from the inception of the Yukon railway project, and the advantages to be derived by British Columbia and Vancouver Island were described and commented upon. Then came the projects looking to the opening of Omineca by a railway, and the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo road to the end of the island, to provide a short and favorite route to the far north. The carrying out of this programme was posible now by reason of the improved condition of the credit of the province and of the attention of capital having been directed to the north by the recent discoveries of gold in the Klondike region. At the last general elections the British Pacific project had been the hope of the country, and at one time there has seemed to be good prospects that Mr. Rithet and his associates would carry their scheme through successfully. The fatal obstacle was, however, the fact that the far northern country was an unknown land, and financing the project was thereby rendered impossible.

Times had changed since then, opportunity now was ripe for the opening up of the northern sections of the province. Reason for going ahead now with the public works contemplated was found in the fact that the tide of British Columbia's fortune was at the flood, and the government had to take it now or lose the golden opportunity. Despite the efforts of the country's enemies, its credit was such as would permit of the carrying on of large public works and these were what was required to promote the progress of the province.

Incidentally the Premier illustrated to what depths the opponents of the government will descend, by referring to the letters written to the British papers at the time of the arrangement of the last loan, letters from British Columbians that even went so far as to insinuate that the members of the cabinet were boodling as well as running the province into unjustifiable debt. These letters could not but have an effect on the sensitive London market, and thus through these traitorous British Columbia scribblers the province lost $30,000.

From the consideration of the provincial credit, the Premier passed to the expansion of the revenue, afterwards explaining the several planks of his present policy—railway development, the encouragement of the agricultural industry, the promotion of fruit growing, etc. The Cassiar Central deal was concisely explained, and Hon. Mr. Turner closed by inviting and answering questions put to him by Mr. Pannell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hall and Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Rogers incidentally remarked that at the Macpherson meeting to select an opposition candidate, the cause of complaint against the government had simmered down to the point that the wages of a number of road workmen had not been paid when due, and that the assessment of a certain cow had been made at $50, while the owner declared he could buy any number of cows for $40 each. These were very small matters, but great events some times hung upon slender threads.

The Premier inquired particularly as to the non-payment of the workmen referred to, ascertaining that the trouble appeared to be purely local, and promised to give it immediate attention.

Mr. Sheppard sought information as to the government's Cheap Money plan, and was informed of the arrangement for the coming of lecturers into the district to thoroughly explain the co-operative scheme adopted by which the farmers might obtain cheap money for the clearing and improvement otherwise of their properties.

Mr. Bartlett advocated the adoption of a definite system of road building, similar to the range line plan in service in Ontario, as well calculated to bring the farmers together.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and the Premier, the former paying high compliment to Hon. Mr. Turner, and urging the electors of Cowichan to rally to the support of the government on election day.

THE CUMBERLAND MEETING.

Independent Workers Who are Not Unsusceptible to Reasonable Explanation.

One of the best meetings of the just closed series was that addressed by Hon. Mr. Turner at Cumberland, Comox district. Mayor Mounts presided, and the Premier's presentment of his policy was so effective that Dr. Lawrence, who had announced himself as an independent candidate, decided subsequently that he would prefer to seek election as a straight government supporter.

Mr. Eckstein sought information in regard to the E. & N. railway, inquiring if its land grant had not been conditional upon the extension of the road to Comox.

In answer, Hon. Mr. Turner, although not carrying the statutes with him everywhere, described the E. & N. railway legislation of long ago as well as he was able to from memory, also tracing what had been done under the so-called Clemmens bill. He had been personally interested in this rival railway project, and knew that by it the people of British Columbia would have cheerfully given many thousand acres more than had been received by the E. & N. railway company—and without the conditions as to sale prices by which the Island railway company was bound.

The meeting closed with the passage of a vote of thanks to the Premier and a resolution of warm congratulation to the government, coupled with best wishes for the success of the Administration at the polls.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

50 doz. Straw and Felt Hats just opened, New, Neat, Nobby. B. Williams & Co

TO CALL AT VICTORIA.

Boston and Alaska Steamship Line Make an Announcement as to This Port.

Jam of Drift Wood Temporarily Blockades Traffic on the Stikine.

Through E. E. Blackwood, the local agent of the Boston & Alaska Steamship Company, arrangements have been made whereby the three ocean stamers which will run to St. Mihcael's for the company this year will call at Victoria not only for freight and passengers but to coal for the entire trip. This will mean that the steamers will be obliged to stay here for a considerably longer time than would otherwise be necessary. The steamship Brixham is due here from the Sound this evening and will remain over in Victoria until Wednesday when she proceeds direct to St. Michael's. She will undergo Canadian inspection and will load freight and receive passengers for Dawson, the principal shipment already booked for her being 100 tons of supplies for the North West Mounted Police. The Brixham is an American bottom, of steel build, capable of carrying 250 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo. She runs in connection with the South Portland and Launda, two more able ships. These, too, will call at Victoria, both on the up and down trip. On the Yukon the company have eight stern-wheel steamers running during the season.

WRANGEL NEWS.

Further news confirming that already published of a large strike on Lake Teslin was received by the steamer Princess Louise which arrived from Wrangel and northern British Columbia ports Sunday. Shortly before the steamer left the leading city of the North, word had come down the Stikine that coarse gold running as high as $300 to the pan had been found. It was not stated, however, to be in quantity, or where its exact location was. The Louise reports several of the river steamers corralled above the canyon by a jam of driftwood and the Skagit Chief ashore a little to this side of Glenora. The Courser, Ramona and Monte Cristo were at Wrangel when the Louise left. No anxiety was felt about those on the upper river, for as soon as navigation clears the vessels will be no longer delayed. The river is running very swiftly and as it is very high also the torrent carries everything moveable along its banks to sea. The Louise reports that a Frenchman lost his life through drowning at Wrangel.

HER FIRST EXCURSION RUN.

One hundred tourists went North on the steamer Queen Sunday morning and a large crowd of sightseers is expected to leave on the same steamer when she sails on her second excursion of the season. Owing to the early hour at which the steamer called those on board had no very good opportunity of seeing the city, but the steamer calls here on her down trip a longer stay will be made in port.

SOLDIERS FOR THE NORTH.

With 130 bluecoated United States soldiers aboard, being sent North to replace those in the Alaska service withdrawn some few weeks ago, the steamer City of Seattle had close to 300 passengers when she went North Sunday. The steamer called here as usual and among others received as passengers Henry C. Macaulay, who is going to Dawson, and R. J. Nott, who is going to Lake Bennett to there look after his hotel interests.

CHARTERED FOR THE NORTH.

The Canadian Development Company has chartered the steamer Tordenskjold from the original charterers. The steamer will leave on Thursday for St. Michael's conveying the stern wheel steamers Columbian and Canadian to the mouth of the Yukon and taking also a barge with 180 tons of coal and the company's new steam launches. The barge was launched from the Esquimalt ways on Saturday night, where it had been built, and the coal is intended for the use of the company's steamers.

SECURED CREWS.

News was received by the steamer Willapa yesterday that the schooners Mary Taylor and Pioneer have secured their Indian crews in preparation for Behring sea cruises, the former obtaining eight canoes at Village Island and the latter nine at Nootka. Having been successful thus far it is expected the schooners will proceed to Unalaska, there to rendezvous until the sea is legally opened to seal hunting. To remain on the coast would be placing temptation to desert in the way of the crews and to the sealing captains considerable risk, for they have learned by experience that an engagement with the natives is only to be relied on when the vessel is out at sea. Others of the sealing fleet will, it is expected, follow the Taylor and Pioneer immediately. Under the present sealing regulations Behring sea will no longer be a closed sea after this year.

MARINE NOTES.

The Dominion steamer Quadra leaves for Cape Beale and West Coast lighthouse stations to-morrow.

As she has a lot of freight to load at Tacoma the City of Kingston will be several hours late in arriving this morning.

The R. M. S. Empress of India is due from the Orient to-day.

The following vessels are reported to have been chartered to carry coal to Honolulu: Barks Seminole and Davenport and ships Lucile, Yosemite and Occidental.

The steamer Lakme was passed by the Louise on her down trip, bound to St. Michael's with a barge in tow on which were four river steamers.

THE KIND YOU NEED.

The True, Reliable and Easy Working Diamond Dyes.

When the Diamond Dyes are used the work of home dyeing is a pleasure to every woman. Doubts and fears regarding results are never entertained. There is a confidence in every woman's heart that perfect work will crown her efforts. It is an established fact that all colors of Daimond Dyes come out in fulness, richness and beauty.

For long, long years Diamond Dyes have been the favorite family dyes in every civilized country, and although imitation package dyes are now being offered for sale by dealers who think more of big profits than of giving satisfaction to the public, the great inferiority of these imitation dyes in strength, fastness, beauty and brilliancy was soon discovered, and they are now avoided and condemned by all who prize good, bright and durable colors.

Thousands of testimonials are coming in from all parts of the country testifying to the excellence and vast superiority of the Diamond Dyes.

Refuse all poor, worthless and imitation dyes when they are offered to you. Ask for the "Diamond," and see that the name is on each packet.

Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

ENTERED.

Str. Yosemite from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific from Port Townsend.
Str. City of Seattle from Port Townsend.
Str. Queen from Port Townsend.
Atr. Alert from Nanaimo.
Str. Daisy from Chemainus.

CLEARED.

Str. Yosemite for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific for Port Townsend.
Str. Queen for Mary Isle.
Str. City of Seattle for Mary Isle.
Str. Daisy for Chemainus.
Str. Alert for Nanaimo.

A BOAT BUILDERS' CITY.

Five Thousand Men Under Canvas at Bennett Roughly Constructing River Craft.

Many Accidents May Be Looked For When the Amateur Navigators Set Out.

Bennett, May 27.—One of the most curious conditions incidental to the great rush to the Klondike has been the creation along the route from the coast to Dawson City of a number of temporary cities of tents. Perhaps the largest and most interesting of these is the great encampment at the head of Lake Bennett, known as the "City of Bennett." This point is the head of navigation and consequently all the people who have come in too late to reach Dawson City over the ice remain here, build boats, and make all the other preparations necessary for continuing their journey by water as soon as the ice melts away from the lakes and rivers. Bennett is not the only point where large numbers of people have been encamped for some time, making their preparations, but as it is most conveniently situated for logs, and is, as I have said, the head of navigation, it is much the most popular point. At the foot of the Chilkoot pass there is another sheet of navigable water, Lake Linderman, but as navigation from there to Bennett is interrupted by a small stream, shallow and very rapid, and only navigable with safety by big canoes, most people prefer to build their boats below that point. Nevertheless, there are even now fully two thousand people in camp at the head of Lake Linderman, and they will start from there, intending to portage their goods from the foot of Lake Linderman to the head of Bennett, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. At Bennett it is estimated that there are not over five thousand people, and altogether from the head of Lake Linderman to Lake Tagish there are certainly over fifteen thousand people in camp ready to start for points on the Yukon river as soon as the ice all disappears. And though the ice holds out so late in the season, it must not be supposed that it is because warm weather has not yet set in. I have been here now nearly three weeks, and during the whole of that time the weather has been exceedingly agreeable, with warm and occasionally even hot, days, though frequently it has frozen hard at night. It is not because there has been no warm weather that the ice still holds out on the lakes, but because through the long winter here it freezes very thick, and as there is no stream in the lakes to carry it away it has to remain there until it gradually melts fighting or any kind of rowdyism is quite fest thick, this is, of course, a very long process, and consequently it is a considerable time after warm weather comes before the lakes become clear of this obstruction to navigation. We hear that below Lake Tagish, where the running water begins, the ice has been out for some time, but for fully fifty miles from this point it is still solid. In spite of this, many people, with the hot-headed impatience of inexperience, have started from here in boats, and it does not surprise the more prudent who have remained behind to hear that already at least one of these boats has been caught in the ice and smashed to pieces.

The conditions of life in this temporary "city" of Bennett are, of course, novel, and in many respects such as never occurred before in any place in the world. To begin with, the whole population is under canvas. The majority of the tents are simply the camps of parties who are building boats here, and making preparations to proceed on the journey North. But there is also at least one business "street," known as Main street. This is situated along the shore of the lake, and extends for a distance of about half a mile. All along it on either side are canvas stores, hotels, saloons, doctors' and lawyers' offices, and other places of business. The hotels and saloons, of course, predominate, and occasionally, at night, they are pretty lively places. Nevertheless, under the strict rule of the police, who are stationed here in some force, there are no such abuses as exist so prominently in American places of the same kind. The worst that can be said of the saloons here is, that apparently they observe no closing hours, and that a mild form of gambling—most of the local game of "black Jack"—is allowed to be carried on openly. Very little drunkenness of a noisy character is observable, and fighting or any kind of rawdyism is quite conspicuous by its absence. Indeed, altogether there is not a more orderly community on the face of the earth than the citizens of Bennett, and for this condition of affairs certainly great credit is due to the North West Mounted Police, and the British Columbia officials.

The Mounted Police are stationed here permanently, and there are now about thirty men of all ranks in camp. Major S. B. Steele, than whom no military man is better known or more esteemed from one end of the Dominion nto the other, is in command; and British Columbia is represented by Captain Rant, who is the agent here of the provincial government, and acts as magistrate. So far, the mere presence of the police has been sufficient to restrain the unruly and their duties have been confined exclusively to routine work, with not more than two or three arrests for petty larceny, and one or two cases of too boisterous drunkenness. It is well known that there are many very "tough" characters in camp—the same class of men, exactly, who terrorize with impunity American mining communities, but the mere presence of the Mounted Police, and the well known fact that wherever the Union Jack waves the law will be absolutely enforced, at any cost, is sufficient to hold these men in check. Some of "Soapy" Smith's well known gang are now in camp here, but like the children of a well-regulated household, they are "seen and not heard."

During the daytime life in Bennett is now almost as much a matter of humdrum routine as life in any ordinary country town. The shops, stores, hotels, saloons, and other places of business open their canvas doors regularly every morning, and the day is passed in just the same way as it would be in an ordinary city street. But Bennett has one great and all-absorbing industry, which occupies the time and thought of ninety-nine men out of every hundred in the camp. Bennett is to-day, without any doubt, the busiest boat building yard in the whole world. Every man in the place is directly or indirectly interested in the building of some particular steamer, barge, boat or canoe. As there are fully five thousand men here, and two thousand more at Linderman, it will not be surprising to learn that there are certainly at least two thousand boats of all kinds at these two places now under construction or already completed. The police have made a regulation compelling every owner to register his boat and to paint upon it a number, and to-day, although the regulation has been in force less than a week, and a large proportion of the boats are not yet completed, there have already been registered considerably over a thousand. Indeed, taking into account the large number of boats that are being built further down the lakes, it is placing the number at a moderate estimate, when I say that fully three thousand boats will start for the Yukon river within another week or so. How many will get there and how many lives will be lost on the way is another story, and one that has still to be told, as it will be duly, I trust, by myself, and I hope, less tinged by tragedy than appears probable from the prospect. These gloomy forebodings are based mostly on the predictions of the "old-timers" who have done the journey before, and it is only necessary to consider the circumstances for a moment to realize that they are not without foundation. To begin with, the great majority of the boats are being built by men who have never built boats in their lives before. They are constructed out of the very roughest kind of material—lumber sawn by hand in saw pits—out of the native logs, which are such as would be spurned in any logging comp on the continent, and be considered practically useless for sawing purposes. Here, so great is the demand for boat-building material that this very roughest of lumber sells readily at 25 cents a foot, or $200 a thousand. The rough, poorly constructed vessels, of all sizes and shapes, but mostly of a capacity to carry from three to five or more men, with from two to ten tons of cargo, are to be manned and navigated by, in the majority of cases, men who have never been in a boat in their lives before. Add to these conditions the fact that the waters to be navigated are exceedingly dangerous, on account of rapids and rocks, and it will readily be understood that when a mob of two thousand or more boats, all struggling to get ahead of each other, start in a body for the same destination, there is likely to be trouble. Many people predict that the Chilkoot pass catastrophe will be far eclipsed in the number of lives that will be lost in the passage of the turbulent lakes and the swift rapids on the waterways of the gloomy interior by this mob of amateur boatmen. That such will not be the case we all devoutly pray, but that the probabilities are decidedly in that direction almost everybody in the camp admits, though no one seems to think that he individually is taking any risk. The whole position is strongly significant of the strange disposition of the mining enthusiast. He is a gambler from the roots of his hair to the soles of his feet, and he is willing to risk his all on the chance that he will be the one out of the hundred who will ever strike the much-desired dust in payable quantities, which he himself knows quite well to be about the probable proportion, just as he is also willing to risk his life without a thought on the chance that he will not be the one out of the hundred whose boat will be jammed to pieces in the great blockade or be wrecked in the storm-swept lakes, or swamped in the dangerous White Horse rapids, where already so many lives and outfits have been lost in the twinkling of an eye. Some who were ready to start, and were impatient of the tedious delay, have already ventured through the ice, and the news reached camp yesterday that one of these boats had been caught between two floes and smashed to pieces, the occupants losing all their property, and with difficulty saving their lives. Without any apparent object to be gained, men take desterate chances here, and it has required the sacrifice of several lives through drowning to convince the people that the ice is no longer safe for walking on, though the fact should have been long ago self-evident to any man of ordinary common sense. The majority of deaths lately have been from this cause, though there have also been one or two fatal cases of spinal meningitis, and a few deaths from ordinary causes.

Of the men that one meets here it is impossible to give a general description for the simple reason that they include almost every kind and condition of man. strolling along the crowded Main street one may be introduced, one minute, to a notorious "crook" from the purlieus of the Bowery; in the next to a prize-fighter whose name has figured conspicuously in Australian news sheets; to be followed a moment later by the pleasure of meeting a courteous little Jap who has left his flowery home to seek his fortune in this barren wilderness; at the next step meeting, perhaps, a hardy, sun-tanned gentleman who has been in every mining camp of recent times and who took part, perhaps, with the popular "Doctor Jim" in his famous raid into the Transvaal; and as a final surprise you may have thrust into your hand a dainty bit of pasteboard with some high-sounding name upon it and an address at the Junior Carlton Club. Very few men who have travelled much would be likely to be here long without running across some old acquaintance whom, perhaps, he met last some years ago at the end of the world. Such at least has been my own experience, and certainly no one could fail to meet somebody who knows the same places and many of the same people as he does. The simple fact is that the people here are from every part of the civilized world, and in no place that I was ever in have I met so many widely-travelled men. It is quite a common thing to meet men who know intimately almost every colony under the British flag, as well as all the capitals of the continent of Europe. The great mining camps of America, as well as South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have each largely contributed its quota to the heterogeneous crowd that is on its way to the Golden North. The majority of the crowd here are men of mature age and of varied and valuable experience. It is not too much to say that, probably, never in the history of gold-digging has such a sturdy, experienced, and on the whole, respectable, a crowd gone into any gold field as the crowd that is now sojourning at Bennett, preparing to continue the journey to Dawson City and its neighborhood. Practically all of them are going in well prepared for the undertaking, for they must all, by a very wise police regulation, have at least a year's provisions with them, and many are in some cases men of considerable means themselves, or representing, in some cases, really large financial backing. The men are here and the money, and there is no doubt whatever that if the Yukon possesses anything like its reputed store of mineral wealth, it will rapidly become the greatest producing gold field that the world has ever seen. And the crowd is sanguine, buoyed up by signs that are, indeed, most promising, for the camp contains a large number of returning "klondikers," and they are the most confident men of the lot. Indeed, I have yet to hear of a single instance of a man who came out from the Klondike last year and is not returning in all haste this year, while nearly every old Klondiker that is now in camp here speaks as if it is a foregone conclusion that he is bound to make his fortune. Moreover, several men have recently arrived in the camp direct from Dawson City, and they all speak in terms that sound almost extravagant of the probable output of the gold this year, and the splendid promise of the newer discoveries. The other day one such man—a certain Peter Galvin—come into camp with a pocket full of nuggets, which he proceeded to give away as keepsakes to friends, and even casual acquaintances, as if they were things of very little value. I, myself, saw him give to the popular Major Steele a handsome nugget worth fully $45, and in doing so he spoke as if he were giving him a match to light his pipe with. He is, of course, one of the lucky ones, and no doubt thousands of men might have made nothing where he has made a fortune, but still such incidents show that certainly very $1,500 in gold. He cautioned his hearers stated—and he has all the appearance and manner of being anything but a boaster—that these nuggets were picked up in a single shovelful of dirt that yielded over $1,500 in gold. He cautioned his hearers against supposing that there was much dirt as rich as this, but the fact that even a few shovelsful as rich as this can be picked up is surely a very hopeful indication.

The camp is not made up exclusively of men. The fair sex is represented in considerable numbers and there are even a few young children, though the cry of a baby has not been heard. The ladies are mostly going in with their husbands, and though one cannot help feeling that this is hardly a place for women of refined tastes and sensibility, one cannot help admiring the courage of those who will face the hardships and many minor disagreeables of this life rather than separate themselves from their husbands. As far as mere physical endurance is concerned they seem to stand the exposure and the work just as well as the men do, and I believe there has, as a matter of fact, been more sickness proportionately among the men than the women. As to the children, it is wonderful to hear of little tots of ten years old walking over the Chilkoot pass and yet I am assured that they have, in several instances done so and with no more fatigue than was suffered by their big papas. Concerning the ladies who are not traveling with their husbands, nothing need be said excepting that it is no more than might be expected that they should be here, though one would hardly have supposed that in such a country they would have been present in such large numbers.

H. S. WHITE.

DIED.

RENOUF—In this city, on the 4th instant, Alice Marguerite (Gretta), eldest daughter of Clement E. and Alice L. Renouf, in her 12th year.

Funeral service at the residence, Battery street, to-day (Tuesday), at 2:30 p.m., to which friends are invited.

Interment private.

BIRTH.

MARA—In this city at 67 Superior street, on the 5th instant, the wife of H. C. Mara of a son.

For ARTIFICIAL WREATHS call at

BRADBURY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Cormorant St., One block above City Hall.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

RELICS OF THE WRECK

Bodies of the "Jane Gray" Victims Reported Cast Ashore off Kyuquot.

Four of the Schooner's Boats Also Found, and All in Seaworthy Condition.

A special telegram from Alberni to the Journal-Examiner correspondent here, states that several bodies of white men, supposed to have been victims of the Jane Grey disaster, have been picked up on the beach near the Kyuquot reservation, by Indians of the resident tribe; while a sack of clothing with an Italian name on it was washed ashore not far from Clayoquot. Coupled with this information comes the news by the return of the C.P.N. steamer Willapa that considerable wreckage from the lost schooner, inclusive of four of the boats, has been recovered at different points along the coast.

Captain Foot, the master of the Willapa, states that on Wednesday last the Ahouset Indians picked up a tub of butter and two small boats, presumably from the ill-starred schooner. These were an ordinary sealing or whaling boat, and a small canvas craft, both being found floating upright, but full of water. Two camp stools also came ashore at Ahouset, marked "Johnson & Dixon"—probably the manufacturers.

Two days later the sighting of a dead whale by those on board the Willapa accidentally led to the finding of other and more important wreckage. The monster of the deep at a little distance resembled the hull of a capsized schooner, as the body stood high out of water. Captain Foot accordingly ran a couple of miles toward it, and when he discovered that it was merely a dead whale, continued his trip on to Kyuquot, 15 miles distant, where he told the Indians of his find.

The natives went out at once—for a whale is to them a valuable acquisition. This one they missed, but in their search for it came across the gasoline launch belonging to Major Ingraham's Italian mountain climbing party, it also floating upright although the sea had flooded it. Within it were a number of books and papers, but no bodies, the natural supposition being that the six who were seen in the boat when it left the schooner, had all been washed overboard to perish in the sea.

The Nootka Sound Indians the same day picked up still another boat, the dory belonging to the Grey, and which was referred to by several of the survivors in their stories of the wreck. The strangest part of the matter is how it happened that while so many lives were lost of those aboard the schooner, all her boats should have proved seaworthy, and yet not play their part in the salvation of those who left Seattle as crew or passengers. The whale, which Captain Foot saw, was afterwards discovered, went ashore at Neuchatlitz, where the Indians secured it and celebrated in royal fashion.

When the Willapa touched at Eucluelet it was reported to her master that a quantity of wreckage had come ashore there also, but what it consisted of the people did not appear to know. Their first news of the foundering of the Grey was received from the Willapa. The launch recovered at Kyuquot is still in excellent condition, and reported worth $700; it is at present held by the Indians, each of whom is said to have a charge against it of $10.

THE WAR AND YSAYE.

Changes Produced of Which the Music Loving Public Reap the Benefit.

Ysaye found that the declaration of war with Spain compelled him to somewhat change his original plans for the Pacific coast tour. He had selected Sobrino, the Spanish pianist, as his accompanist for this tour, but owing to the war scare Sobrino thought America not the best and safest place for him, and decided to return to Spain. Then Ysaye had to do some tall hustling to secure another pianist, and as luck would have it, the great Lachaume had not yet returned to Paris after his engagement in New York, consequently Ysaye's manager opened negotiations with Lachaume, and at a great expense was able to secure him instead of Sobrino. The change is a most agreeable one to all concerned, mostly because Lachaume is a superior artist in every way, and was Ysaye's accompanist on his former tour of this country.

The trio as it stands now, Ysaye, Gerardy and Lachaume, is one of the greatest combinations that has ever been heard in America. They are to appear in Victoria on Wednesday evening, June 15, if enough subscribers are secured to raise the necessary guarantee. The list is on file at the Victoria book store and the public is requested to subscribe as quickly as possible as this is the last day given Mr. Jamieson to raise this certainty.

QUID LEONE FORTIUS.

The night is full of darkness and doubt,
The stars are dim and the Hunters out:
The waves begin to wrestle and moan,
The Lion stands by his shore alone
And sends, to the bounds of Earth and Sea,
First low notes of the thunder to be,
Then East and West, through the vastness grim,
The whelps of the Lion answer him.
—R. J. Alexander in the Spectator.

"Ah," said the convict, hopelessly, "if we could only have some of the outside benefits!"

"What woud you most prefer, my good man?" inquired the visitor.

"Well, sir, between you and me, I think I could be happy with a chainless wheel."—Judge.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

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Disordered Liver

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TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.

The fine new British Steamship PAROO, 4,000 tons burden, J. B. S. Medley, commander, will sail for above port from Chemainus Saw Mills on or abount 11th June. Fares: Saloon, $200; second class, $100; third class, $50. Passengers booked through to any port in the Australasian Colonies. For passage apply

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Handsome Piano (by Heintzman, nearly new), Costly Silk and Lace Curtains, Brussels Carpets, Upholstered Furniture, Skin Rug, Chiffonaire, Handsome Bedroom Suite, Wire and other Mattresses, Child's ¼ Oak Bedstead, Oriental Curtains, Rope Portieres, Brass and Onyx Window Stand, Guitar and other Instruments, and Kitchen Furniture, etc., eac. Terms cash. Take Fort Street car.

W. JONES Auctioneer.

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W. Jones, Auctioneer, is instructed to sell at

2 P. M. Tuesday, 7th June Next,

AT

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Comprising Upholstered Parlor Set, Handsome Carpets and Pictures, Bric-a-Brac, What-Not, Dining Room Extension Oak Table, Occasional and other Tables, New Grand Sewing Machine, Hanging and other Lamps, Parlor Table, Marble Top B. W. Bedroom Set, Hair and Box Mattresses, Blinds, Oilcloth, Capital Kitchen Range, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools and Hose, Kitchen Utensils and a vast assortment of other goods. For inspection after 10 a. m. on sale day. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

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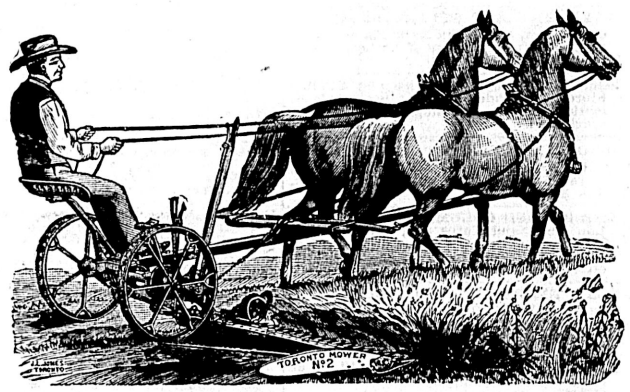

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